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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

GDR, CSSR, FRG Discuss Chemical Weapons BB 1
Issue 'Declaration' [CTK] BB 1
Press Conference [Prague] BB 2
CPCZ's Bilak Speaks [Prague] BB 4
Chnoupek: USSR Proposals Refute Western 'Slanders' [CTK] BB 5

BULGARIA

Commentator Examines Gorbachev Speech [Radev] C 1
Odessa Oblast CPSU Delegation Visits Varna C 2
Dzhurov Attends Ceremony Honoring USSR Dead C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

No 'Need To Worry' About Food Radiation Level D 1
Chernobyl 'No Reason' To Alter Nuclear Program D 1
EEC Food Ban To 'Punish' Socialist States D 2
Husak Issues Orders of Day on Liberation D 2
Leaders Attends Discussion of State Budget D 3
Defense Minister Addresses Ministry Staff D 3
Trade Union Congress Set for February 1987 D 4
Kapek Addresses Prague Meeting 6 May D 4
Miroslav Mamula Dies; Husak Sends Condolences D 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives CDU Deputy Chairman Spaeth E 1
Nuclear Safety Official Holds Talks in Bonn E 1
Neugebauer, Malmierca Discuss Central America E 1
Dohlus Presents Congress Motions Report [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 21 Apr] E 2
Siegfried Lorenz Speaks at SED Congress [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr] E 5
Various Foreign Delegates Address SED Congress E 9
PPR's Czyrek [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr] E 9
Hungary's Aczel [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr] E 11
LCY's Bilic [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr] E 13
Cuba's Machado Ventura [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 19 Apr] E 15
Laos' Vongvichit [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr] E 17
Cambodia's Mem Sam-an [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 20 Apr] E 19

Fischer Meets Tanzanian Foreign Ministry Aide E 21
Felfe Visits Swedish Seed, Agricultural Enterprises E 22
Meets With Agricultural Official E 22
Swedish Military Delegation Arrives on Visit E 22
Krenz Chairs Election Commission 12 May E 23
Dohlus Holds Talks With PCE's Castano E 23
Hager Attends College Anniversary Celebration E 24
Tisch Addresses Textiles Group on Socialist Roles E 25
Provincial Economic Statistics for Jan-Apr E 25
Stoph Addresses FDJ Gathering 10 May E 27
Honecker Speaks at Leipzig Fair USSR Stand E 27
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Mar]
Briefs: Cuban Electronic Products E 29

HUNGARY

Initial Reaction to Gorbachev Chernobyl Speech F 1
Moscow Correspondent F 1
MAGYAR HIRLAP Commentary F 1
Reportage on Aftermath of Chernobyl Accident F 2
Official Protests EEC Meat Ban F 2
Radiation Levels 'Normal' F 2
Foreign Minister Returns From Visit to GDR F 2

POLAND

Commentary on Gorbachev 14 May Chernobyl Speech [Kuklinski] G 1
Urban Discusses Chernobyl at Press Conference G 1
Says Trade Not Affected G 1
Nuclear Plant Plans Unchanged G 2
Further On Aftermath of Chernobyl Accident G 2
Extended Milk Rationing G 2
People Not Eating Vegetables G 3
Poznan Directive on Cows Lifted G 3
1 May Krakow 'Terrorist Attack' Revealed G 3

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Departs for Visit to Moscow H 1
Chernobyl 'Compensation' Talks H 1
Further Reportage [cross-reference] H 1
USSR Ties of Friendship, Cooperation Reviewed H 1
RCP's Ion Carcei Meets DKP Leader Mies in Bonn H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Hasani Elected President of Presidency I 1
POLITIKA Comments on Change [Ivanovic, 11 May] I 1
New Appointments Made to SFRY Assembly I 2
Gorbachev Speech Ends 'Information Hiatus' [Canak] I 4
Economic Woes, Fragmentation Said Increasing I 5
[Jacob in Paris LE MONDE 14 May]
Srebric, Arkhipov Sign Coproduction Document I 8
Papandreou Denial of Macedonian Issue Examined I 9
Economists Indignant Over EEC Sanctions I 10

GDR, CSSR, FRG DISCUSS CHEMICAL WEAPONS

Issue 'Declaration'

LD132311 Prague CTK in English 1944 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Prague May 13 (CTK) -- At the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, a meeting with the chemical disarmament working group, composed of members of the SPD parliamentary group and of the SED, was held here today to discuss the situation following the proposal to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe.

A declaration was issued, stating that "on June 19, 1985, the joint working group put forward a proposal to establish a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe, which was joined by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The Governments of the GDR and Czechoslovakia turned twice to the FRG Government with proposals to establish a chemical-free zone in Central Europe. From the beginning of 1986 consultations took place between the delegations of the FRG, GDR and Czechoslovakia on chemical disarmament, as part of the Geneva disarmament conference. These consultations are to continue. Thereby the proposal to set up a chemical-free zone came under the competence of the governments," the declaration said.

"The initiative to establish a chemical-free zone in central Europe has become increasingly urgent particularly now when the United States is likely to carry out its decision on producing new binary chemical weapons. According to existing knowledge, binary weapons cannot be pratically controlled. This decision could therefore considerably complicate the talks on a worldwide ban on chemical weapons, currently taking place in Geneva."

"In this situation," the declaration said, "the elimination of chemical weapons which are now in the centre of Europe is especially urgent. With regard to this fact, it is necesseary to appeal to countries bordering on the proposed chemical-free zone to consider from their point of view how to support this initiative. They could do this by issuing a statement that they would not store weapons which would be withdrawn from the FRG, GDR and Czechoslovakia, on their territories and that they would ensure due verification when concluding an agreement that would be binding under international law."

"In addition, they could display their readiness to join the convention on a zone free of chemical weapons and thus help to expand this zone."

"This appeal is addressed to Poland, Hungary, Denmark, he Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg."

The declaration said "it is in the interests of the whole of Europe to withdraw outdated chemical weapons from states of both pacts lying in the heart of Europe and to prevent new chemical weapons, which can hardly be controlled, from being deployed instead of them. Here we must not waste a historic opportunity."

The meeting was attended by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Department of International Politics Michal Stefanak, representing the Czechoslovak Communist Party, SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Hermann Axen and SED Central Committee departmental head Manfred Uschner, representing the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the chemical disarmament working group of the SPD parliamentary group Karsten D. Voigt and member of the SPD Presidium Egon Bahr, representing the SPD parliamentary group.

Press Conference

LD141127 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Report on press conference on the discussion of liquidating chemical weapons at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague on 13 May]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the SED, the SDP, and the CPCZ met at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague today to exchange information on the efforts of these political parties to contribute actively to the solution of the question of liquidating chemical weapons and removing them from the European continent. In the early evening they informed Czechoslovak and foreign journalists about the meeting. Comrade Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the opening speech.

Karsten Voigt, chairman of the working group for chemical disarmament of the SPD in the Bundestag said in this speech:

[Begin recording in German with superimposed Czech translation]
We are against the use of chemical weapons as a deterent strategy. Conventional and nuclear deterrents are dangerous enough, but we will have to overcome this, too. We are, therefore, glad that we have been able to meet here in Prague in the interest of this cause and speak jointly about it. Czechoslovakia has suffered in the past by the militarist policy of Germany. This initiative is therefore even more important as it proceeds from the interests of all the countries concerned and corresponds to them. This is why we hope that our government this time will take up the offered initiative and will help permanently rid -- first of all central and then gradually all Europe from the threat of chemical weapons. [end recording]

A question asked by a GDR television correspondent: In connection with the creation of chemical-free zones, people in the West sometimes argue that this would be a matter that would create a precedent of unequal security. What do you say to this?

Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary, replies: We cannot consider this argument to be reasonable. It shows that our proposals -- that is proposals of the SED and SDP -- have not been studied and understood correctly, nor has the joint initiative of the Czechoslovak and GDR Governments in which they appealed to the FRG Government. All our proposals proceed from the principle of equality, from the principle of equal security for both sides; this concerns the definition of the types of weapons, their banning, the exact area of the zones, and the description of measures which will help the final removal of all chemical weapons from these zones. This also concerns all national and international control measures. After our proposals are implemented, a well balanced situation would exist for all states, and I repeat: This is the way toward the complete removal of chemical weapons.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The very positive proposals of the Soviet Union, socialist countries are rejected by them [the West]. They consider the proposals to be propaganda. We do not think this is right. All that is not clear, therefore, must be clarified. All that is weak has to be strengthened; all that is entangled must be disentangled. But, let us discuss things, let us always discover ways, but not say no to things, or say that it is not relevant, or that it is nothing new, and walk away from it. We do not consider this method to be correct and beneficial.

[Question] The global questions of the ban of chemical weapons are being discussed at the Geneva disarmament conference. Now comes this very important initiative concerning the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe. Could you, Comrade Secretary, explain what is the mutual connection of these two things.

[Unidentified speaker] I think one can answer this question very briefly: The effort for the removal of chemical weapons is nothing new. When this question of how to free Europe of chemical weapons appeared, the SDP and SED started working on the removal of chemical weapons and how to contribute to this effort. The CPCZ then joined their effort. On the basis of this, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the GDR appealed along the state line -- because the SDP is an opposition party, not the governing party -- they appealed to the FRG Government along the state line, to join in this program. You know the fate of this appeal. Talks have started in Geneva.

All that we are doing here today is nothing new. It is only the continuation of what was started previously, but now there is an additional danger and this is even a greater danger because a decision must be made, or a decision can be made. You know well that this is connected with that what the U.S. Congress will say, as the Congress has passed the ball to Europe's court, if West Europe will say yes or no to this. If West Europe says yes, Congress will release means for producing these weapons and the new dangerous weapons will be deployed in West Europe. Thus we have met again and decided that it would be useful to reopen this question and discuss it. This is not in contradiction to what is to be discussed in Geneva, but will help Geneva. A world-wide chemical weapons ban and disarmament are on the agenda in Geneva and we think that regionally, it is also necessary to create such a zone that would contribute to the understanding of what is to be extended to the whole world. If the removal of chemical weapons takes place in Europe, no doubt this would mean beneficial effects for our planet. [end recording]

A Soviet television correspondent asks Egon Bahr, member of the SPD Presidium, about his views on the peace initiatives put forward in recent months by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These are the proposals from 15 January and the initiative put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress. He replies: I personally consider the proposals of 15 January, which were later supplemented by initiatives on conventional weapons, to be a considerable contribution. It is generally known that they also contain questions concerning chemical weapons. This year, which the United Nations Organization declared the international year of peace, such proposals on the limitation of arms mean an important contribution. From this point of view, we also can say that the initiative we put forward is also very suitable. It concerns banning the production and deployment of new chemical, the so-called binary, weapons. I would like to stress that their development would considerably endanger the existence of the mankind. At the same time, the problem itself shows that the present talks in Geneva do not include questions concerning all the newly-developed mass destruction weapons, the production of which is to be decided soon. It is clear at the same time that the new chemical weapons, even if the United States stock them only on its territory, would be intended, above all, for use in Europe. We therefore are concerned that at the very first convenient opportunity, these weapons would be supplied to Europe. The new type of chemical weapons would also give the opportunity to use the chemical weapons outside the battlefield, while the old chemical weapons could only be used in direct battles. The new binary weapons also would bring new strategic-tactical possibilities for their utilization, above all against civilians.

CPCZ's Bilak Speaks

LD131852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 May 86

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a news conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague on 13 May -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, ladies, and gentlemen, first, I would like to inform you that a meeting took place in Prague today of representatives of the SED, the SPD, and the CPCZ at which we exchanged views and information on the efforts by these political parties to contribute actively to solving such serious questions as the liquidation of chemical weapons and their removal from the European continent. These talks were conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding and a view was expressed -- an identical view -- that it is most urgent to prevent the further dangerous development in this sphere, especially now when the production of binary chemical weapons and their deployment in some of the countries of Western Europe is to be decided upon by NATO. The U.S. Administration is doing everything possible for the U.S. Congress to allocate funds to produce binary weapons by 1 October 1986. According to the generally known information, at the end May this year, a NATO session is to agree on targets for the use of chemical weapons. A real danger exists that at the session a resolution will be adopted which will open the way for the production of binary weapons and their storage in the Western Europe.

According to the British magazine THE ECONOMIST, these will consists of 40,000 aircraft bombs and 500,000 155-mm grenades. All this evokes strong concern and worries not only among our nations that feel directly threatened by these plans, but because it is known that according to the NATO concept the use of chemical weapons is envisaged as a system of first-strike weapons to use before nuclear weapons. It is not enough to say a resolute no to these plans but we must do everything by the joint efforts of European nations and governments to prevent a step which would greatly increase the chance that the European nations would be wiped out by chemical means. I hope that you all understand that these mass destruction weapons are not any different from nuclear weapons and that they present the same threat to mankind. This can be felt especially strongly by those of us who live in Europe above which clouds of chemical self-destruction hang again. And those who claim that chemical weapons, especially the binary ones, are less dangerous than nuclear are only deceiving nations intentionally. Today, more than ever before, we must halt and reverse the development which threatens the very existence of nations. Today, more than ever before, we must show statesmanlike wisdom and responsiblity and not be tempted by the illusion of the possibility of waging some kind of chemical war.

It was from these motives, and from a realization of their responsibility for the security of the European nations that the Warsaw Pact member states appealed to the NATO member states on 10 January 1984 with a proposal to start talks on eliminating chemical weapons from Europe, with a view to an agreement being reached on concrete issues at a meeting of fully-empowered representatives from both sides. Unfortunately however, the NATO states did not give a positive response to this important initiative from the socialist countries.

In 1984 and 1985, in the interests of achieving progress in talks on this matter, useful contacts took place, and the result of those talks was the working-out of an outline agreement on creating chemical weapons-free zones in Europe. The European public and the world were acquainted with this agreement at a news conference on 19 June 1985 in Bonn. The CPCZ fully supported this initiative, and both the CSSR and GDR Governments became actively involved in the process of implementing proposals for creating chemical weapons-free zones in Europe.

To this end, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on 12 September 1985, appealed in letters to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a proposal to begin talks among the CSSR, the GDR, and the FRG on setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe which initially would include the territory of these three states. The aim of these talks, in our view, would be to work out an appropriate agrement which other interested states could joint at a later stage. In these letters it was stressed that a regional solution to this issue would be both a positive step to creating mutual trust and a real contribution toward a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. In this connection, I would like to inform you that all the Warsaw Pact member states expressed unequivocal support for this initiative by the CSSR and the GDR. As far as the USSR's attitude is concerned, I would like to remind you that the USSR has officially declared on a number of occasions that it would be willing to respect the status of the chemical weapons-free zone and to provide the necessary guarantees, assuming that the United States does the same.

Today, when we are threatened by the danger of the deployment of binary weapons close to the western border of our state, we feel justly threatened, and we call for rapid concrete steps to put an end to this irresponsible threat to not only the destiny of our nations, but to Europe as a whole. Today more than ever, it is necessary to show restraint and prudence and not to worsen the already very complicated situation in the extremely sensitive area of Europe, where the line is drawn between the two largest military and political groupings. We are convinced that no contribution can be made to an agreement on banning chemical weapons by further stockpiling and updating such weapons -- quite the opposite, in fact. This can only be done by stopping the development and production of these dangerous weapons and above all by eradicating them from Europe. It is precisely this aim to which is directed our joint initiative to set up a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe, and this was confirmed at our meeting today. The CSSR is fundamentally opposed to all mass-destruction weapons, including chemical weapons, and that is why we fully supported the far-reaching proposals by the USSR adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress, and complemented by additional specific initiatives aimed at reducing conventional weapons and at reaching an agreement on scrapping chemical weapons under thorough verification. It is high time that responsible statesmen took the kind of decisions that will rid Europe and the world of the fear of self-destruction, whether by nuclear, chemical, or any other types of weapons.

CHNOUPEK: USSR PROPOSALS REFUTE WESTERN 'SLANDERS'

LD061653 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Berlin May 6 (CTK correspondent) -- The proposals to limit conventional armament and armed forces, made by Mikhail Gorbachev in Berlin, proves the Soviet endeavour for a system of international security, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has said in an interview carried by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND today. This endeavour convincingly refutes Western slanders that the Soviet Union strives for superiority in conventional arms. Czechoslovakia fully supports the Soviet initiative as its implementation would ease tension in Europe, he said and added that these proposals provide new possibilities for a more successful course of the Vienna talks. Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to describe political dialogue as the chief instrument of the Czechoslovak foreign policy. What is needed is a political climate beneficial to the development of peaceful co-existance of states with different social systems. For this reason it [has] relations with a number of NATO states and exerted big effort for political detente and disarmament. The joint initiative of the Czechoslovak and GDR Governments for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe was also to have this purpose, he added.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES GORBACHEV SPEECH

AU141905 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 14 May 86

["Proposals of Extreme Importance" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 14 (BTA commentator Khristo Radev) -- The Soviet Union has again set an example of serious, responsible and far-sighted approach to the most topical international issues of our time. The new proposals in the field of nuclear power generation, made by CPSU CC Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev in his last night's speech on the central Soviet TV network, are not only of extreme importance now, but have certain historical dimensions as well.

They constitute in fact a comprehensive and long-term program on the practical use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and on the guaranteeing of maximum security of its use world-wide. It is a well known truth that mankind cannot go forward on its way to progress without the peaceful use of the atom. This requires the establishment of an international order for the safe development of nuclear power generation, and of sincere and constructive intergovernmental cooperation. From this point of view, the Soviet proposal to improve the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency through an international effort is of great significance. These activities must also be actively supported by the U.N. and its specialized bodies. The benefit from the rapid implementation of this proposal is quite obvious.

The calling of an international conference under the aegis of the International Atomic Energy Agency deserves universal support. Now the time has come when the experience gathered in the generation and use of nuclear power and the lessions of the accidents in Chernobyl and in other parts of the world in recent years require an in-depth analysis of the positive and negative trends and tendencies, as well as the drawing of correct conclusions. This is the only way to guarantee, to a very large extent at least, that such disasters will not happen in the future.

There is one further extremely important aspect in the speech of the general secretary general of the CC of the CPSU which will undoubtedly have a broad and positive impact all over the world. The Soviet Union is now extending its unilateral ban on all nuclear tests to August 6, 1986. This decision has historical dimensions. The accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station is only an occasion to reflect once again on what would happen to the world if it does not stop those who are threatening peace with nuclear weapons and are continuing to develop and produce these arms with the intention of deploying them in space. August 6 is a symbol, a lesson and a warning.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's willingness to meet President Reagan can be assessed as a move guided by goodwill and responsibility. Of great importance is the proposal to reach an agreement on the banning of all nuclear tests. This initiative must receive Washington's positive reply. Such a reply would be determined by the interests of all peoples of the world.

The peoples of the U.S.S.R. and the people of the world have learned the truth about the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant and its consequences from Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's speech. Numerous studies and analyses are still to be made. The problems are too complex to be solved fast.

However, the first real results and scientifically supported conclusions, the complete picture of the accident and the combatting of its consequences, have been explained openly and sincerely, correctly and precisely. A principled and well argumented criticism was made of the raging anti-Soviet campaign of slander organized in the West in connection with this tragic event. Mr. Gorbachev also pointed to this campaign's unclean aims and tasks.

ODESSA OBLAST CPSU DELEGATION VISITS VARNA

AU121535 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] An Odessa Oblast CPSU delegation led by Anatoliy Nochevkin, first secretary of the Odessa Oblast Ukrainian Communist Party Committee, arrived in Varna. The Soviet guests had a meeting with members of the Bureau of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, at which Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug BCP Committee, briefed them on the socioeconomic development of Varna region and the tasks of the working people in implementing the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. Afterwards the delegation visisted the diesel engines plant.

DZHUROV ATTENDS CEREMONY HONORING USSR DEAD

AU09201 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] On the occasion of 9 May -- the anniversary of victory over Hitler fascism -- wreaths of respect and gratitude were laid at the Soviet Army monument in Sofia on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BZNS) Permanent Board, on behalf of the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as on behalf of various sociopolitical and mass organizations, and on behalf of the Soviet and CSSR embassies in Sofia.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Dobri Dzhurov and Nacho Papazov, by chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee, by leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, by chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in our country.

Wreaths were also laid at the Unknown Soldier's monument, at the Lozents Ossuary and monument, as well as at the 'Fraternal Soldiers Grave," and at the monument of Marshal Tolbukhin.

At this very moment a festive tattoo is taking place in the capital in honor of 9 May.

NO 'NEED TO WORRY' ABOUT FOOD RADIATION LEVEL

LD152249 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Summary] The Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in Prague is currently testing approximately 1500 food items. A doctor at the institute was asked what radiation levels are being measured in food items. He replied:

"In yesterday's milk the readings in the Czech lands were between 50-250 becquerel of iodine-131 a liter. In Slovakia this was between 140-530 and one higher measured value was 900 becquerels. I would like to say that the experts meeting in Copenhagen said that some countries have adopted 2,000 becquerels a liter as the limit beyond which certain measures could be considered. This limit has not been reached in our country, either now or in the past. We also measure other foodstuffs and the values are different there because it depends on what foodstuff it is and what contact it has had with external surrounding. I must say, however, that the values are so low that our people really do not need to worry. We do not anticipate that these values in foodstuffs could cause health damage to our people."

CHERNOBYL 'NO REASON' TO ALTER NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD142131 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 14 (CTK) -- "The normal radiation dose rate in our country ranges from 0.08 to 0.12 microgray per hour. Now it is 1.5 to two times higher," chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy Stanislav Havel said in an interview with CTK today.

"Our measuring shows that radiation is on very quick decline in Czechoslovakia. I may say that its level was even immediately after the (Chernobyl) accident far below levels which could pose a danger to the health of the population," he said.

Asked about the safety of nuclear power plants in Czechoslovakia, Stanislav Havel said it was "comparable and certainly not lower than the safety of nuclear power plants in the Western states. Compared with some Western States we devote far bigger attention, for instance, to the education of personnel operating the equipment of nuclear power plants. A nuclear power plant operator in our country must be a university graduate with an at least two-year post-graduate course in this work and pass an examination by a state commission. This examination is repeated regularly once in two years."

Stanislav Havel went on to say that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has issued over 50 documents concerning nuclear power plant safety. "All these documents, the rules, recommendations and instructions contained in them, are fully respected in Czechoslovakia."

In another part of the interview he said it would be premature to speak about the causes of the Chernobyl accident. When competent Soviet bodies release a report, the causes will be analysed and conclusions drawn from them in Czechoslovakia just as other countries and the IAEA. Such was the case after the 1979 accident at the Harrisburg nuclear power plant in the United States.

The Chernobyl accident "is no reason to change the program of nuclear power plant building in Czechoslovakia. Last year, 14.5 per cent of the electric energy generated in our country came from nuclear power plants. This share will rise to 30 per cent in 1990 and to almost 60 per cent after the year 2000," Stanislav Havel said.

EEC FOOD BAN TO 'PUNISH' SOCIALIST STATES

LD131707 PRAGUE CTK in English 1611 GMT 13 May 86

["CTK Comments on EEC Ban on Food Imports From Socialist Countries by Josef Freith" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague, May 13 (CTK) - - EEC foreign ministers today formally ended another of the series of this year's sessions reaching a rare agreement on only one point -- immediate ban on imports of fresh vegetables, meat and fruit from the majority of socialist countries to Western Europe.

Representatives of the European community did not hesitate to cynically abuse the recent accident in the Chernobyl nuclear power plant. They 'grounded' their decision by alleged interest in protecting West European consumers from 'contaminated' frood. Be their care real, it would be almost affecting. The truth is, however, that West European citizens are the last to draw the attention of the ministers.

The Brussels decision on the ban on food imports from socialist states had solely political motivation. EEC representatives were led by their effort to hamper the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe, to undermine the effort of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) at normalizing relations with the West European 'twelve,' and also be the intention to eliminate the inconvenient competition of socialist countries. They do not mind at all that all this runs counter to the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, that it is an open discrimination for which there must be no place in serious trade relations.

This is a shortsighted policy which cannot conceal the deep differences in the political and economic interests of EEC member states. The ministers failed to reach an agreement on a single joint criterion for setting the level of radication, which, after all, does not endanger any body in the West. They simply decided to 'punish' the socialist countries and the accident in the Soviet nuclear power plant was a mere pretext.

The Western European papers point out in this connection that measures taken from fear of 'contaminated' food have affected socialist countries but Austria's exports to the EEC states can continue.

HUSAK ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD081432 Prague CTK in English 1328 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 8 (CTK) -- Thanks to the firm basis of collective defence of socialism, the Warsaw Treaty, and the peaceful policy pursued by the socialist states headed by the Soviet Union, peace has been preserved in Europe and favourable conditions for socialist construction have been ensured.

This point was stressed today by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak in the order of the day on the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

Contrary to the policy of the socialist state, the United States and its NATO allies increase the arms race in an attempt to gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states. They develop and introduce new types of mass annihilation weapons, make preparations for waging a war in outer space, and create hotbeds of tension and war conflicts in various parts of the world.

Imperialism escalated the subversive activity against the socialist states and strengthens its economic expansiveness and extortion of states. Reactionary forces ever more frequently call for the revision of the results of world war II, Gustav Husak stressed. We cannot inactively watch this development. That is why we consider it our duty to strengthen the economic and political strength of our country, increase its defence capability and strengthen bonds of alliance with the soviet union and other countries of the socialist community. The Czechoslovak Armed Forces will continue to increase their combat readiness. Together with Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, we will make every effort to ensure the reliable defence of our country, socialism and peace, Gustav Husak emphasized.

LEADERS ATTENDS DISUCSSION OF STATE BUDGET

LD131016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly have met at their 21st joint session in Prague today, the last in the fourth period of office to discuss the government's draft of the State Final Account of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1985 and several international documents. Alois Indra, member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed tc the meeting of our highest representative body Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Stougal, Premier of the Federal Government of the CSSR: and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the Central Committee presidium, Jan Fijtik, Josef Haman, Miloslav Hruskovic, Ignac Hanak and Frantisek Pitra; secretaries of the Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, Marie kabrhelova; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Jaroslav Hajn, and other representatives.

At the start of the session those present paid respect to the memory of the deceased deputies of the Chamber of the People, Jaroslav Srb and Miroslav Mamula. The governmental draft of the resolution by which the Federal Assembly of the CSSR approves the State Final Account of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1985 was presented by Jaromir Zak, CSSR minister of finance.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MINISTRY STAFF

LD122214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] A meeting of members of the Ministry of National Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army to mark the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ was held in the Central Army House in Prague today. Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense, spoke about the historical development of the CPCZ. He spoke about the important lesson learned from the history of our party: socialist advantages must be defended and the defense of socialism is continuous and has an international character. He said that in fulfilling the conclusions of the 17th party congress, it is necessary to point out problems and shortcomings and also their causes and ways to their rectification.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS SET FOR FEBRUARY 1987

LD152302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The Czech Trade Union Council in today's resolution expressed the conviction that the preparation of the Czech Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the 11th All-Trade Union Congress will become an occasion for further informal development of work and social activity of trade unionists. The document goes on to emphasize the exceptional importance of personal contact between workers and officials of the Czech Trade Union Council, and primary organizations and middle sections of the trade unions. The Czech Trade Union Council also approved a resolution on holding the Czech Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement on 12-14 February next year in Prague.

KAPEK ADDRESSES PRAGUE MEETING 6 MAY

LD071504 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Fighters at the 1945 barricades met today with 30,000 citizens of Prague Districts 7 and 8. They welcomed a delegation of representatives of the capital's party and state bodies led by Comrade Antonin Kapek, who introduced himself as a candidate for the Federal Assembly Chamber of People. In his speech Comrade Kapek recalled the events of famous May days when the most faithful friendship was born: Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. He stressed that this friendship is a guarantee of peace, and the USSR's peace effort is the hope of life of the people of the whole world.

He spoke highly of the advancement of initiative in Prague plants, scientific and research institutes and higher institutes of further education in the fulfillment of the Eight 5-Year Plan and conclusions of the 17th party congress. He stressed in this connection that the people of Prague correctly understand that the program for accelerating social and economic development is in accordance with the interests of the widest groups of working people because it is the only way toward achieving new values based on a higher consumption and in particular on extensive personal and social involvement by each person.

He said: We view critically shortcomings that are justly pointed out. We know well that there are problems which have not been resolved and on which we have to concentrate fully. This presumes that we tackle much more firmly and with more initiative the election programs and in particular in the work of national committees, managerial workers, and mass organizations of the National Front, as well as the so-called small problems of daily life and the shortcomings of which we are well aware. Someone may think that it is in comparison with the example the big project of constructing the metro, a policy which seems to be concerned with small things. But, as Comrade Kapek stressed, it is an imprudent mistake to undervalue the small problems of daily life which concern each citizen. This is the light in which the work of national committees, deputies, and managerial workers ought to be seen. This work can be judged only by real results in providing service, in prompt provision of repair and maintenance of housing, in regular supplies and high standard of stores, and in further improvement of care for the elderly. These high targets and intentions to improve order, cleanliness, and satisfaction of the people's daily needs are a guarantee that we approach the elections for representative bodies with a specific program, with confidence, and the knowledge of the political organizarional abilities of the people whom we will elect to be deputies in representative bodies.

At the end of the meeting those present adopted a resolution in which they condemn the aggressive U.S. policy and fully support the USSR's peace initiative and said that they want to contribute with their work to the further peaceful flourishing of the capital and our homeland. They also expressed their full support for the candidates for representative bodies of all levels.

MIROSLAV MAMULA DIES; HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES

LD062040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Comrade Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee, member of the Central Committee of the National Front, and deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly, died today aged 55.

Comrade Miroslav Mamula joined the CPCZ at the age of 17. From 1949 he was a political worker on a district party committee, and in 1955 he was appointed secretary of the Frydek-Mistek District Party Committee. After graduating from the CPCZ Central Committee's Political High School in Prague, he held the post of instructor of the North Moravian Regional Party Committee from 1961. In 1966 he was appointed head of the department of construction, transport and living standards on the North Moravian Regional Party Committee.

During the crisis years he demonstrated his faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In 1949 he was elected secretary for Party work in industry. He was promoted to head of the North Moravian Regional Party organization in 1970. In the same year, the CPCZ Central Committee co-opted him as a member; he was elected a Central Committee member at the 14th CPCZ Congress, and subsequently reelected at the 15th, 16th and 17th party congresses. For 15 years, Comrade Miroslav Mamula was a deputy of the Chamber of the People of the Federal Assembly. In 1976 he was elected a member of the Central Committee of the National Front.

In recognition of his many years of devoted work for the CPCZ and our socialist society, he was awarded the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor, and other Czechoslovak and foreign distinctions.

The CPCZ and the working people of North Moravia, with the passing-away of Miroslav Mamula, lose an aware communist, a hard-working comrade who was committed to the party, an ardent patriot, a convinced internationalist, and a true friend of the Soviet Union and its Communist Party.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent Comrade Ludmila Mamulova and the family of the deceased a letter of condolences on the passing-away of Comrade Miroslav Mamula.

HONECKER RECEIVES CDU DEPUTY CHAIRMAN SPAETH

LD160855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday morning Dr Lothar Spaeth, premier of the FRG federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, deputy chairman of the CDU, who is in the GDR on a several-day visit. The talk is being held at the official seat of the State Council in Marx-Engels-Platz Berlin.

NUCLEAR SAFETY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN BONN

LD142115 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Bonn, 14 May (ADN) -- A delegation led by State Secretary Professor Georg Sitzlack, the president of the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiological Protection, on Wednesday (14 May) continued the talks in Bonn with the FRG Ministry of the Interior, which have been conducted for years. They discussed the effectiveness of environmental protection in the nuclear field and the conclusion of an agreement to exchange information and experience. The purpose of the proposed agreement is to contribute to the optimal protection of people and the environment from radiation dangers in the interest of both states.

On the same day, State Secretary Professor Sitzlack was received by Friedrich Zimmermann, the federal minister of the interior.

NEUGEBAUER, MALMIERCA DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICA

LD152337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Havana, 15 May (ADN) -- Isidoro Malmierca, minister for foreign relations of Cuba and Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the GDR, today (Thursday) expressed their concern at the continuing tensions in Central America during a friendly conversation in Havana.

The politicians stressed Nicaragua's inalienable right to overall protection of its sovereign rights, including the right to defend the Sandanist revolution. Both sides stressed the support of their countries for all initiatives which serve the prevention of Nicaragua, and the peaceful regulation of the conflict situation in this region.

Isidoro Malmierca and Bernhard Neugebauer discussed fundamental questions of the international situation, and also the further development of bilateral relations.

DOHLUS PRESENTS CONGRESS MOTIONS REPORT

AU061237 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 14

[Report of the Motions Commission to the 11th SED Congress given by Horst Dohlus, chairman of the Commission and SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 20 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, the Motions Commission can report to the 11th party congress that the working people from all social fields, members of our party and of friendly parties, citizens of all clasess, and strata have turned to the highest forum of our party with 1,120 motions.

As the general secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed in the Central Committee report he delivered millions of GDR citizens participated in preparing the 11th party congress through their performances to strengthen socialist society, and with their ideas, experiences, and proposals.

This is also expressed by:

-- Over 1.2 million letters, pledges, and other statements from combines, enterprises, work collectives, and working people to the Central Committee in preparing the 11th party congress and;

-- This is also demonstrated by the 930,000 proposals from the party elections and the individual talks with all members and candidate members of the party.

The many clever ideas, new initiatives, and outstanding deeds of the workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia and the armed organs, women, youth, party, and labor veterans have convincingly demonstrated the close cooperation between the party, state, and people of our Republic.

These days in particular this is also eloquently demonstrated by the broad agreement of all communists and citizens of our country with the Central Committee report and with the course that our 11th party congress has taken so far.

The line mapped out in the Central Committee report for further shaping developed socialist society in the GDR is understood, welcomed, and supported because it is in line with the very individual interests of the working people.

All this is emphatically expressed in the motions directed to the 11th party congress.

If one reduces the proposals and references contained in it to one common denominator one can rightly state:

1 -- The motions express the citizens' great trust in the policy of the party, in the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker. They were written in an atmosphere of confidence in the future, comprehensive dialogue about the path and aim of our further development, and struggle for high achievements to strengthen the socialist homeland and secure peace.

2 -- The motions reflect the high esteem and respect paid to our party by all the people, by all classes and strata of the people. They demonstrate the living socialist democracy in our country and express the citizens' high national awareness and deep love for the homeland.

3 -- The motions speak of the people's justified pride in all that has been created by industrious and often hard work, and of their determination to work to implement the resolutions of the 11th party congress with great commitment.

Comrades, in these motions the citizens express their unreserved commitment to the socialism that really exists in the GDR, and express their will to make it even stronger and more attractive through word and deed. In an open and businesslike manner they also point out several things that jointly have to be corrected in the course of advancing.

The Motions Commission is sure of the agreement of all delegates and guests in cordially thanking, from the platform of the highest forum of our militant alliance, the members of our party, all citizens, the collectives, and social organizations for the constructive considerations, proposals, and good wishes they conveyed to the 11th party congress. (strong applause)

These words of thanks also go to all members of the friendly parties who, through their statements and initiatives, made a significant contribution to the alliance policy at the party congress discussion. (strong applause)

Comrades, all the motions addressed to our party congress were submitted to the Motions Commission in writing, were registered and carefully examined. They are aimed at utilizing the national economic potentials, at expanding our significant sociopolitical achievements step by step, at bringing to bear the socialist state and legal order even more efficiently, and at improving innerparty life.

I can inform the party congress delegations that every motion was dealt with conscientiously in accordance with the principles of innerparty democracy, and that every comment and useful idea is being thoroughly evaluated.

Comrades, the motions to the 11th party congress include a broad range of proposals that are technically well thought-out and substantiated and that have been incorporated into the Central Committee report. They enrich the large fund of valuable findings, rich experiences, and clever ideas.

Other motions are being met through resolutions, laws, and regulations that were already adopted by the Central Committee, the People's Chamber, or the Council of Ministers prior to the 11th party congress.

Comrades, it is completely in the spirit of the economic strategy of our party, that those submitting a motion think about the following:

-- How industry and trade can cooperate even better in the interest of good supplies for the people;

-- How material-saving measures can be brought into accordance with guaranteeing the quality of the products;

-- Or how the working people ought to be prepared thoroughly and in a timely way for new tasks within the framework of comprehensive intensification, above all with regard to the application of key technologies.

The Motions Commission proposes to pass on further motions and proposals containing valuable and useful comments on implementing our policy -- which is marked by affinity with the masses -- to the responsible organs of the party or central state organs and institutions in order to evaluate them further in accordance with the resolutions of our 11th party congress.

Dear comrades, in many motions the working people express their great appreciation and recognition concerning the significant social progress that has been achieved since the eighth party congress and concerning the consistency with which the SED is pursuing the course of the main task in uniting economic and social policy.

Further proposals on these questions were submitted, proposals in which the citizens pay tribute to the care of party and state for the well-being of the people. They say that they feel safe in our socialist society.

With the generous and important measures to further improve working and living conditions, announced at our 11th party congress by the general secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade Erich Honecker, it has again been emphatically reaffirmed that the party, loyal to its program, consistently continues its social policy and steadfastly adheres to the principle: Everything with the people -- everything for the people!

Comrades, a number of questions and references submitted to the 11th party congress fall within the sphere of competence and jurisdiction of local state organs.

The manifold nature of these motions ranges from the creation of more favorable shopping conditions in several rural areas and opening hours that are more favorable for consumers in trade and services institutions, to problems of recreation and proposals to interest citizens more in the preservation and care of forests.

There are also working people who, through the motions, express their disappointment at the fact that during excursions they found closed doors at village restaurants, or that too many enterprise vacation homes are only open to members of the corresponding enterprise.

Our party pays great attention to such questions concerning the everyday affairs of the citizens.

The Central Committee report obliges the leading party and state organs always to give these issues appropriate attention, so that the good results of our economic and social policy can be fully felt in every city and community.

Several motions are in favor of increased control in the field of public order, safety, and cleanliness. This is fully in line with our party's policy for strengthening the socialist state and legal order, which states that the existing resolutions and regulations must be implemented correctly, and that their observance must be consistently controlled and the proper conclusions drawn if omissions are allowed.

In dealing with such and similar motions it was revealed that quite a few were made without knowledge of the legal situation. This underlines the necessity to make our citizens even more familiar with the law and the socialist legality valid in our country.

A number of letters dealing with personal affairs were handled as petitions. We passed them on to the responsible organs to clarify and deal with them, and the Motions Commission received reports about their settlement.

Comrades, in several motions demands are also made that are not in line with our present national economic possitiblities. Such motions cannot be approved.

It is known and it is a fact that in our party word and deed are always in agreement and we do not make empty promises; this will remain so.

Several leaderships of basic organizations and party members submitted motions on innerparty issues.

In the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress the tasks of improving party work, of further strengthening the fighting strength of the basic organizations, and the Communists' role as an example were substantiated comprehensively and thoroughly in accordance with the increased demands. Therefore many of the questions asked in the motions were answered.

There are a number of motions on calculating the contribution to the party. The Central Committee and the Motions Commission, after intensive examination, proposed that the Central Committee Secretariat be instructed to define the SED contribution rules exactly.

Dear comrades, the motions to the 11th party congress are renewed evidence of the trusting relations between people and party in implementing its policy which serves the interests of the workers class and all citizens.

On behalf of our party congress, we once again thank the party and work collectives, and above all the citizens, for their valuable comments and proposals.

The Motions Commission asks the delegates to the 11th congress to endorse its report. (prolonged, strong applause)

SIEGFRIED LORENZ SPEAKS AT SED CONGRESS

AU021236 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 pp 4-5

[Speech given by Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, at the 11th SED Party Congress in Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, esteemed guests:

The speech of our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, gave us an action program in the true sense of the word, an action program that poses the highest demands for our party's work.

It gives us all great satisfaction that our party -- in close militant alliance with the party, the country of Lenin, and the other fraternal states -- is consistently and constructively continuing its course of safeguarding peace, and for the welfare of the people.

This fully corresponds to the experiences, hopes, and expectations of our citizens who most deeply desire a lasting peace and a life in social safety and shelter. In this spirit, the citizens of our bezirk also say yes, and provide their active agreement for the most recent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which were submitted to the world public by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

We all participate actively in the struggles of our time and appreciate Comrade Erich Honecker's statement that our ship is reliably steered through the spray.

The ever-constructive approach to the solution of problems and demanding tasks, and decision-making that is close to life and close to the people meets with the appreciation and active participation of the people. It certainly is one of our greatest achievements that party and people are one, that our party's policy is implemented

by our people's deeds, and that the people shape their lives in an atmosphere of trust and certainty about the future.

Our delegation, which represents almost 219,000 communists, asked me to cordially thank the Central Committee and in particular our general secretary, you [familiar form of address used] dear Comrade Erich Honecker, for the policy that is consistently aimed at the welfare of the people. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, the time since the 10th party congress has been filled with strenuous work which is bearing rich fruit for the welfare of the people.

With justified confidence and certainly also with justified pride we can say today that the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk has lived up to its responsibility as a power center of our country's economy.

Modern machine tools and processing machinery, highly productive manufacturing centers and manufacturing lines, many technical consumer goods, and a wide range of popular products for the textile and clothing industry show the unmistakable characteristics of our bezirk's working class.

With an annual production of M66 billion today, we are producing more than double the amount of 1970. Last year we reached a degree of renewal of 27 percent and our products have a good reputation at home and abroad. Year after year labor productivity has been raised more quickly than production. With the application of 10,200 industrial robots and 2 and 1/2 times more in-house production of rationalization equipment, a new stage of automation has been entered. Since 1981, M14.5 billion has been invested in industry alone, used for modernizing production and creating efficient capacities in important fields such as microelectronics, raw-material production, and consumer goods industry.

It shows favorably in the books that the production targets in the case of consumer goods for the population have been considerably overfulfilled every year -- between two party congresses by a total of M2.5 million.

The results are also reached in agriculture, which has always achieved high performances for several years and reached the best harvest to date in 1985 with 54.8 decitons of grain equivalent units per hectare. In the great popular initiative for our 11th party congress our bezirk also honorably fulfilled its pledges.

All this proves that under the leadership of our party the workers class, in alliance with the cooperative peasants and the socialist intelligentsia, has shown itself capable of successfully making the turn toward comprehensive intensification. Thus, the principle "more effective by saving time" is realized. In accordance with this principle the more than 23,000 work collectives of our bezirk are struggling for top performances. It is true: Today and in the future, saving time means gaining strength.

The favorable effect of this on the rising standard of living is proved by the 115,000 apartments built since 1981. Thus, almost one out of two citizens of the bezirk has found a new home since the eighth party congress.

In addition there are efforts to beautify the residential areas, improved conditions for recreation, for intellectual-cultural life, and sports activities, and of course also a higher financial income of the population, and better range of goods in our shops.

If we add up all the large and small results of our balance sheet since the 10th party congress we see an impressive confirmation that socialism creates social surroundings in which a rising material standard of living is matched by the richer content of people's lives. This reflects our revolutionary achievements, for which we certainly fought hard, but that is precisely why they are invaluable. These facts of life are the most effective propaganda for real socialism.

Dear comrades, our party congress looks toward the year 2000 and, at the same time, leaves no doubt that already today we must begin to adjust our minds to this.

This means above all -- as Comrade Erich Honecker stresses -- strengthening the readiness and capability of the communists and the responsible managers to adapt to the new developments, not holding on tight to old habits but actively and creatively looking for appropriate solutions, not waiting when problems turn up but submitting proposals to solve them.

We can proceed from the premise that most of the party organizations and the majority of managers in the economy -- from the director general to the master craftsman and brigadier -- increasingly develop such a working style and confront the new tasks and as yet unsolved problems with a militant position, technical knowledge, and care.

The pivot of our work above all is to even more effectively tap science for the dynamic growth of labor productivity, society's wealth, and social progress of our country.

Our experiences and the results of many combines demonstrate that the key technologies make possible qualitatively new products, a higher technological level concerning automation, and new dimensions in economic growth.

In machine tool construction enterprises production of microelectronically controlled processing centers has been started in order to live up to the trend toward flexible automation that is increasingly taking hold all over the world.

As a consequence, we have confronted the task of continuing at an accelerated rate this qualitative change of product profile introduced in machine building, in order to produce more flexible automated manufacturing systems than planned to date.

With intensive and purposeful work the textile machinery builders were able to develop and market -- within a short time -- a new generation of machines and equipment with their own microelectronics. The new products have proved to be superior to those of the competitors, which is, last but not least, reflected in good business.

The center for switching circuits according to customer specification that is now being built as a product of socialist teamwork between combines, enterprises, and the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technical College will produce -- within the shortest possible period -- component parts tailored to the requirements of the partners. Thus, this will open up a new field of economic application of microelectronics.

In achieving such outstanding accomplishments -- and this is already shown poignantly by our experiences -- the increasingly closer organic interlacing of science and production proves to be the decisive factor.

There is no doubt that since the 10th party congress new quality has been reached in this field, which is based more strongly on mutual giving and taking, includes the activities of joint collectives and the exchange of cadres, utilizes jointly created capacities, and focuses on a consistent, uncompromising struggle to achieve top performances.

By organizing the research cooperation that has evolved out of the long-standing good relations between, for instance, the machine building combines, the technical college, and the Freiberg Mining Academy and their industrial partners, we will gain further time.

In this connection it is absolutely right that the party organizations busy themselves with leading decisive tasks, setting the highest demands for their own work, and not allowing any blurring of responsibility. Because the way we utilize our great possibilities and potentials is mainly decided by the people, their understanding for high targets, their willingness to work, their inventive spirit, their education, and their experience.

Therefore, it is only natural that in the future, also we will rely on our well-trained young people, mainly on our 4,200 youth brigades and 600 young researchers collectives, and will take care that they get tasks to prove themselves in dealing with untouched ground in science and technology.

Dear comrades, 40 percent of our bezirk's industrial production is consumer goods. This results in great responsibility for us, because any surplus production of these goods is a great benefit for the supply to the population. We therefore intend -- during the entire party congress year -- to overfulfill the production of consumer goods considerably, that is by M0.5 billion, based on a plan lead of M106 million achieved during the first quarter.

In this process a central place is taken by the increase in the production of goods of the textile and clothing industry. In these combines and enterprises it is mainly a matter of accelerated introduction of key technologies in order to produce popular fashion products in amounts that meet the demand.

As we have done up to now, we will continue to count on such virtues as the industriousness, discipline, skillfulness, and pride in one's occupation of the 170,000 workers, as well as on the solid knowledge of engineers; the esthetic, demanding creativity of fashion designers; and the prudent calculations of economists.

Furthermore, we have extensive experiences and practical results concerning the activities of the microelectronics and robot technology user teams in light industry, textile technology college-industry complex, and rationalization beyond the limits of individual enterprises.

All this encourages us to think that new solutions can be realized by joining the powers of combines, enterprises, and scientific institutions.

At present we are working intensively to generalize the valuable experiences of the intensification projects assigned in preparation for the party congress, to strengthen further the in-house production of rationalization means in the textile combines at the same time, and to utilize the possibilities of regional cooperation in all sectors for light industry.

That is how we ensure the dynamic development of our bezirk's textile industry and at the same time make the work of tens of thousands of workers, particularly our women, easier, more effective, and more interesting.

Dear comrades, in our work since the 10th party congress the following experience has clearly proved to be true: to master new things in the development of our country in a far-sighted and beneficial way, and to stand one's ground successfully and convincingly in the struggles of our time are first of all connected with higher demands on the leadership activity of our party and the active work of each individual Communist.

Therefore, we consider the motto for action "the communist -- fighter, confidant, oriented toward the future" -- coined by party group organizer Karl-Heinz Eckert, a delegate to our 11th party congress -- which is widely recognized in our bezirk, to be up-to-date in the best sense of the word.

To serve the welfare and happiness of the people, to lead the millions of builders of the new society purposefully, in an exemplary way, and with firm steps -- this claim of our party program determines our work. In it the meaning of the struggle and the life of Communists is fulfilled.

Here, before the highest forum of our party, I can state that our bezirk party organization is well prepared for the new tasks and, as it did in the past, in the future also, will prove itself a reliable support in our struggle. The Central Committee and our general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, can always rely on us. (long-lasting, strong applause)

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS SED CONGRESS

PPR's Czyrek

AU021401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 p 4

[Speech by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Honecker, comrade delegates:

Please accept most cordial militant greetings and best wishes for fruitful deliberations from the PZPR Central Committee, its first secretary, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, and from all Polish Communists and working people. (heavy applause)

We cordially congratulate you on the creative atmosphere of your party congress deliberations, which already characterized the entire active work of the party and the attitude of the GDR working people before the party congress.

The report given by the general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, documents the path covered thus far, which has been rich in great experiences. It shows the results of your party's struggle for the socialist today and tomorrow of the GDR, and draws up a balance sheet of the work done by the workers class and your entire people. At the same time, it sets out the ambitious plans and tasks for the further successful development of the Republic and its role in strengthening the socialist community and in consolidating peace.

The Polish Communists and our country's working people highly esteem the great achievements with which your party and your people have come to the 11th party congress. We rejoice with you in these achievements. We are convinced that the tasks decided by the 11th party congress will also be realized fully and successfully. We wholeheartedly wish this for you. (heavy applause)

Comrades, your party congress and the party congresses of the other fraternal parties are vivid streams in the general process of the development and consolidation of socialism and the struggle for a peaceful future of the peoples.

The PZPR accords particular importance to the results of the 27th CPSU Congress. This party congress carried out a principled Marxist-Leninist analysis of the reality, and set out the tasks and goals of the development of socialist construction in the USSR, according to the requirements of our epoch.

This is an impressive program. It means an enormous acceleration of socialism's development in all directions, based on the concern for meeting the material and intellectual needs of the workers' class and of all working people of the Soviet nation and concern for a new quality in the society of developed socialism.

We Polish Communists think that this great, accelerated development of the USSR also constitutes a chance for a more speedy advance of Poland on the path of socialist renewal, that this is a direction of development which suits the socialist countries and the international communist and workers movement.

The program of the struggle for peace and disarmament, for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear inferno, and for the consolidation of international security outlined by the 27th party congress is of historic importance for all peoples in the world.

We are all concerned about the most recent exacerbation of the international situation due to the aggressive policy of the United States, which is supported by the Government of the FRG and other U.S. allies. The United States does not accept the constructive Soviet proposals, but continues its policies with the arms race, supremacy, dictate, and intimidation of peoples.

The U.S. aggression against Libya, the use of pressure on Nicaragua, and the stoking of hotbeds of tension in other regions of the world are a wild expression of this policy.

In view of these threats to mankind, we most emphatically express our solidarity with the significant speech by the general secretary of the CPSU, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, at this rostrum. We fully support his assessments and also the new peace initiatives. (prolonged, heavy applause).

Dear comrade delegates, our two Marxist-Leninist parties and socialist states have achieved a historical change in the relations between Poles and Germans, have turned the course of history toward lasting and peaceful neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation.

Our two socialist states oppose with determination all forces which strive for a change in the political-territorial realities, particularly the revanchist forces in the FRG.

We share, dear comrades your standpoint that those politicians and those forces that dream of the provisional nature of the GDR and its historical sociopolitica. transformation on German soil, as well as its firmly-rooted international role and position, place themselves in crass contradiction to the objective processes of history.

Relations between the PZPR and the SED, which are based on common ideology and on the principles of socialist internationalism and unity of objectives, are characterized by close, fraternal cooperation in all fields. They form a broad and stable basis for the fruitful cooperation between our states and peoples, and are an essential part of the unity of the community of socialist states and its defense alliance. In fields that are so important for the future, such as the broad relations between the youth of our countries, we can point to absolutely trailblazing achievements.

A particular role in shaping the relations of friendship and overall cooperation between our parties and countries is played by the annual meetings between Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker.

Dear comrades, the PZPR is preparing for its 10th party congress. We are thoroughly and critically analyzing our work and its results. We are consolidating our relations

with the workers' class and with the entire population, we are improving the working of our socialist state. We are working toward regaining a dynamic development in our national economy and toward its intensification on the basis of scientific-technological progress. We are tackling upcoming difficulties in an offensive way, deeply convinced that we are proceeding along the right path. We believe in the power of our idea and in its agreement with our people's very own interests.

Our strength is enhanced by the fraternal unity and cooperation with the CPSU and by the internationalist cooperation of the states of the socialist community, which we want to strengthen and develop further.

With deep conviction, based on the experiences of our cooperation that has already lasted for several decades, I would like to say that the GDR and its people can always count on Socialist Poland as an immediate neighbor, a credible partner, ally, and friend. (prolonged, heavy applause)

Hungary's Aczel

AU050635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Speech by Gyorgy Aczel, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member, at 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Comrade Honecker, friends, on behalf of the MSZMP delegation, I have the great honor to convey cordial greetings to you and through you to all members of your party and to the GDR citizens. (heavy applause)

It is an honorable duty for me to convey to you the greetings and friendly congratulations of the Central Committee and the general secretary of our party, of Comrade Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communists, and our entire people. (heavy applause)

Comrade Honecker's report, which deals with all questions, analyzes them, and points forward into the future, as well as the constructive statements of the delegates in the discussion give a factual and at the same time an inspiring picture of the development and the prospects of the GDR.

The continuous economic growth, the order and discipline in the economy, as well as the rising standard of living create interest and recognition in our country and in the entire camp of progress. At the same time, they command the respect of the other side.

Thanks to its successes under socialism, the formerly isolated GDR is taking a worthy place in the large family of states. The advocates of peace and cooperation throughout the world highly praise the international work of the GDR and its efforts to increase dialogue. The SED congress proves that we can meet the new demands in the peaceful competition between the two world systems only when we creatively apply the idea of Marxism-Leninism in building socialism and developing new reserves for progress.

Comrades, a number of fraternal parties are holding their party congresses in the first 6 months of this year. The 27th CPSU Congress is a good example of how their creative dissatisfaction and results, based on historic and epoch-making results, provide a stimulus for us.

The party congress of the Soviet Communists was marked by criticism and self-criticism, the implementation of the "principle of truth," far-reaching initiatives in foreign policy and domestic policy, energy and elan, as well as the call for

radical reforms. Recently Comrade Janos Kadar said that the 27th CPSU Congress is "not only the locomotive for the development of the Soviet Union, but also for all socialist countries."

Dear comrades, one year ago the MSZMP held its 13th party congress. It reaffirmed our basic principles tested in life, the practice and further development of the socialist reforms in the economy, public life, and culture. The development of socialism requires us to give broad space to the working people's initiatives that are based on understanding and responsibility. In this connection, the modernization of the structure and management mechanism of our economy must be continued, the independence and responsibility of enterprises and companies must be strengthened.

The participation of the work collectives in making decisions must be made more effective by strengthening the role of the public, by making it more aware of its responsibility. For all problems linked with this, it is our painful historical experience that socialist democracy is not a comfortable solution, but our only possible solution on a longer-term basis.

Our program provides for increased demands in all fields: In production, the services sector, the protection of health and environment, relations in the private and public spheres, the cultural level of our whole existence, and the better and richer life of the people. Our socialist principles and the situation command us to reject all that is outdated or to change what has proved a unsuitable and to support all that seems to be promising in our efforts. New solutions are also needed.

Dear comrades, we communists, together with all advocates of socialism, express our commitment to a peaceful solution of the struggle between the social systems. There is not a single one among us who has shares in an armament company. In the socialist countries no one profits from armament. Our peoples are only interested in peaceful construction work.

The forces of imperialism, however, do not trust peaceful competition. We must note that there have been a number of aggressive provocations before the eyes of the whole world. These include the recent attack by the U.S. Navy and Army on Libya, an attack that demonstrated to the whole world that confrontation dominates the extreme military and political circles of the United States and that terrorism is a state policy. The United States does not show regard for anyone. Even its allies are presented with accomplished facts.

The most important task of our era is to preserve peace. This is the genuine purpose of the coordinated foreign political actions of the socialist countries. This was also impressively demonstrated by the statement in Comrade Gorbachev's address yesterday that the Soviet Union does not show its fist to the West, but offers its hand. This is not a sign of weakness, but a testament to our just cause and responsibility for the future of mankind. Thus, there is a real possibility of liberating the world from the instruments of its self-destruction by the turn of the millenium, as the existence of these have been a nightmare for every individual and for entire mankind for decades.

Dear comrades, I note that the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR are developing fruitfully in all fields of life, something to which our two peoples can testify. It is a long path that our peoples have followed in the spirit of internationalism and progress and on which they achieved today's level of friendship and cooperation.

Understanding, appreciation, mutual trust -- these mark our relations. The productive mutual relations between Heine and Petofi, between Thomas Mann and Attila Joszef, the

joint attraction today, despite many discussions, of Gyorgy Lukacs and Brecht for the left are a tradition that continue, not only in the relations of our peoples, but in the entire progressive culture.

Dear friends, no social system can evade the new challenges facing the world. We have the historic task of achieving a higher level of productivity and learning to make rational use of material, energy, and human labor. We must develop the ability to use the advantages inherent in the socialist social system and to raise our relations to a new higher level because this does not happen automatically. Last but not least, the result of this true competition depends on who can give answers to the problems of mankind and on what new possibilities we find for the development of man and the enrichment of his purposeful life.

Socialism must respond to the challenges of our time by accelerating the social and economic development of the joint construction work and the strengthening of its cohesion. Our joint ideas and the historic path that the SED has taken since the creation of workers' unity in the four decades prove worthy of that challenge. This is also worthy of mankind not in this century, but also in the next. I wish you much success and strength for that. (prolonged heavy applause. The delegates and guests rise from their seats)

LCY's Bilic

AU050611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 9

["Speech by Jure Bilic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee" at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear women and men comrades, Comrade Honecker, On behalf of the LCY we extend to you, the delegates to the 11th SED Congress, comradely greetings, combined with wishes for successful work, and we convey to the GDR workers' class and people our sincere wishes for progress and the general prosperity of your country. (heavy applause) At the same time we also convey to you heartfelt congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED.

The SFRY Communists and working people are following the dynamic development of the GDR with attention and interest. Your party congress is taking place at a time when remarkable results have been achieved in building your country. We rejoice at these successes and express our conviction that this party congress will impart new incentives to the SED's struggle for peace and socialism.

It is with satisfaction that we emphasize that the relations between the LCY and the SED, as well as the overall relations between our two countries are successfully developing due to the fact that they are based on the proven principles of equal rights, independence, noninterference, and full mutual respect. During Comrade Honecker's visit to our country last year, we noted significant chances for expanding and enriching this cooperation, for strengthening the friendship between our peoples. We are convinced that our two parties in the future will undertake selfless efforts in this respect.

Relations of such a nature and the cooperation between our countries are all the more necessary because the overall international situation is further deteriorating in all aspects. New tensions have emerged at a time when the efforts of the entire international peace-loving public created a climate for achieving substantial progress in disarmament talks and when it appeard that realistic opportunities for putting an end to the arms race exist. It is with attention and hope that we are watching all world efforts at detente, as well as noting the proposals that we heard from this

rostrum yesterday aimed at developing peaceful and equal relations between the peoples and states, at putting an end to the arms race, and at eliminating the danger of war. As a socialist and nonaligned country, the SFRY has always made a contribution toward strengthening peace and security in the world and has supported all constructive proposals and actions aimed to this end.

The development of events requires an even more effective and active effort on the part of all peace-loving and progressive forces in the world. We are deeply worried about the most recent development of events in the Mediterranean area. We are sure that the use of violence will in no way contribute to the solution of the international conflicts and most sharply denounce the military aggression of the United States against the sovereign, independent, and nonaligned Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. As a result, peace and security are dangerously threatened not only in the Mediterranean region, but also in the world at large.

At present, there is a particular role and significance in the movement in international relations of the nonaligned countries which has asserted itself as an indispensable, global factor that is outside the blocs. There is neither an economic, nor a military power on the side of this movement, but an enormous moral strength which springs from the fact that this movement relfects the vast masses' aspirations for peace and progress and for overcoming all forms of imperialism, hegemonism, domination, and oppression.

We are convinced that the forthcoming eighth conference of nonaligned countries in Harare will once more express these aspirations and will contribute to ending the arms race and preventing the policy of violence, to creating the proper prerequisites for the independent economic and social development of every people, and to ushering in the process of the democratization of the international political and economic relations with its decisions.

It is possible to note that within the framework of the development of socialism as a world process and of the struggle for social progress, for democratic relations, for peace and the equality of rights of all men and peoples in general, new experiences have been accumulated and that changes will become apparent, which will open up new prospects. That is why the importance of a constructive exchange of views and experiences within the framework of developing the cooperation between the workers parties, liberation movements, and other progressive parties on the basis of full independence, equality of rights, mutual respect, and the parties and movements' responsibility to their own workers class and people is increasing even more.

Dear comrades, the period since the founding of socialist nonaligned Yugoslavia is distinguished by great achievements in all sectors. By developing relations of socialist self-management we have created a strong guiding idea and vast space for the creative vigor of the workers class and of the working people of our country. We developed these strategic orientations together with Tito. They constitute our historic legacy, the long-term interest and orientation of all working people, of the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY.

Due to this fact a modern industry and highly productive agriculture were built. The achievements in the field of education, science, and culture prove that we have invested most in man himself. It is on this that we base the firm conviction with which we are approaching our 13th LCY Congress that we can meet the new challenges and responsibilities. The further development of the relations of socialist self-management, as well as the full national equality of rights of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities also constitute our present strategic orientation, through which we are creating the prerequisites for rapidly overcoming the difficulties that we are facing in the economy and society. These difficulties are not negligible and are an

expression of the obstruction to the development of self-management caused by the resistance of statist and bureaucratic forces. But we have adopted programs for overcoming this situation and will insist on our road of developing self-management and create the proper conditions to ensure that the workers class and the working people become the real masters of their destinies.

Dear comrades, once again we express our sincere wishes for the success of the 11th SED Congress, for the prosperity of the GDR, and for the allround development of the friendly relations between our countries. (prolonged heavy applause. The delegates rise from their seats.)

Cuba's Machado Ventura

AU050613 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Apr 86 pp 5-6

["Speech by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 18 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, comrades delegates, esteemed guests:

It is an honor for us and gives us satisfaction to participate in this 11th party congress, which is taking place shortly after the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of Ernst Thaelmann's birth and immediately before the 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED. We convey to you, the working people and communists of the GDR, cordial greetings from your brothers-in-class of the Cuban Communist Party, its Central Committee, and in particular its first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro. (strong applause)

Cuba's party and people value the great changes that have been achieved in all fields of economic and societal life in your country in all their importance. We highly assess the leading role of the communist vanguard. This irrefutably proves the correctness of the cause of socialism and the full validity of the heritage and ideas of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Thaelmann, which are reflected in the revolutionary spirit and optimism of this party congress.

In the comprehensive and excellent accountability report given by SED Central Committee general secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, we were able to convince ourselves of the remarkable successes achieved by the workers class, the people, and the party of the GDR over these years. They are expressed in the dynamic development of the different branches of national economy, in the implementation of the party's economic strategy, in the rising of the scientific-technological potential, and in the development and implementation of a comprehensive sociopolitical program. All these goals serve the realization of our supreme striving -- to enrich the spiritual and material life of the people.

Esteemed comrades, a short time ago our party held its third party congress. This historic occasion provided us with an opportunity to give an account of our progress during the past few years, but at the same time also to critically and creatively study the deficiencies that we have to remove in order to achieve even higher goals in all fields of our society's life.

We are now celebrating the anniversary of the victory of Playa Giron [Bay of Pigs], the first military defeat of U.S. imperialism in Latin America. With the same strength and determination with which the Cuban people opposed and defeated the mercenary troops hired by imperialism and with an even greater revolutionary awareness and ever better organization the Cuban people today struggle for new progress in increasing the efficiency of economic and societal development. At the same time,

they are steadily increasing their readiness for defense in order to successfully oppose all those who want to smash their socialist achievements.

Neither the economic blockade, which has already lasted more than a quarter of a century, nor aggressions of any kind or threats by imperialism have been able to halt the Cubans' victorious march in building socialism. Our achievements are also the result of international solidarity, particularly of the generous, useful, and altruistic aid of the USSR and the other socialist countries, among which the GDR has an honorable place.

We feel obligated to express our great appreciation for the manifold aid and cooperation here before the 11th party congress, which has been granted by the fraternally linked GDR and has been of extraordinarily high value for strengthening our economy, training our cadres, and also for defending the revolution. At the same time, this is an outstanding example of the internationalist attitude of the SED, in particular of its leading representative, the esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker. (applause)

Comrades, a short time ago we were witnesses to an event of extraordinary importance for the Soviet people, the international communist movement, and all progressive and peace-loving forces. We think of the 27th CPSU Congress, which has justifiably been called historic, at which the Soviet comrades confronted the new tasks of our time with renewed elan, with prudence, and critical spirit -- tasks that, because of their scope, are of outstanding importance not only for the fatherland of Lenin but for the entire world.

Your party congress is taking place at a time when the warmongering, irresponsible, and presumptious policy of U.S. imperialism has had disastrous effects on the exacerbation of international tensions. Therefore the struggle for world peace, for thwarting this imperialist policy to gain military supremacy with which the U.S. imperialism wants to force its atrocious system of power [Herrschaftssystem] on the world, becomes the vital question of the present. In this decisive battle the peoples rely on the principled position, the power, and the indomitable will for peace of the USSR.

Within the framework of this policy to improve the International climate, we Cuban communists again express our full support for the action program submitted by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to eliminate nuclear weapons in the world by the end of this century. (strong applause)

Proceeding from the cynical and typically imperialist hypothesis that the revolutionary achievements and the striving for freedom and independence of the peoples can be thrown back or undermined more easily and with less risk by local conflicts, the U.S. Administration has fully plunged into a counterrevolutionary crusade. Among its best-known activities are the shameless attempts to destroy the glorious Sandinist revolution, to crush the rebellion of the Salvadoran people, to destabilize Angola, to prevent the independence of Namibia, and to halt the upsurge in the struggle for self-determination of the oppressed people of South Africa by supporting the vile apartheid regime.

No less characteristic are the aid for the counterrevolutionary hordes in Afghanistan and Cambodia, the open support for Israeli expansionism, the efforts to thwart a just solution to the noble cause of the Palestinian people, the actions to prevent the independence of the heroic people of the Western Sahara, and the most recent cynical aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The past few years have shown that any cause that is inimical to the people and reactionary has been supported by the reactionary Reagan administration. The increasing strength of the rebelling courageous peoples, who day after day have proved that their

struggle for freedom, independence, and the right to life is invincible, is rising up against this policy like an insurmountable barrier. (applause)

The peoples of the Third World are the victims of hunger, unemployment, misery and underdevelopment, the scope of which has become unbearable due to foreign debts that cannot be paid back. They are therefore waging an increasing struggle to eliminate these unjust and absurd debts and to create a new international economic order. This struggle is deeply linked with the demand for halting the arms race so that a part of these financial means can be used to meet the most urgent needs of millions of people.

Dear comrades, permit me to express the unbounded trust of the Cuban Communists that you, the people and the communists of the GDR, will reach the targets which you set yourselves today for economic and societal development, and that you will master the new demands of science and technology for the benefit of the cause of socialism in your beautiful country and all over the world.

We are absolutely sure that our deep friendship, which was forged in moments of danger and difficulties and also in times of success and victories and is based on the unshakable loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will continue to gleam as a herald of the fraternal, just, and fruitful relations between the peoples that men are striving for.

Long live the SED!
Long live the eternal friendship between Cuba and the GDR!
Long live peace and socialism! (long-lasting strong applause. The delegates stand up)

Laos' Vongvichit

AU061035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 pp 10-11

[Address by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the 11th SED Congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrade members of the Presidium, dear delegates and guests, on behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] I want to use my participation in the 11th SED Congress as an opportunity to convey to the SED Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, to all delegates of the party congress, to the communists and the heroic people of the GDR the sincere feelings of affinity and solidarity of the communists and the entire Lao people, as well as the best wishes of Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, LPRP general secretary. (strong applause)

With great satisfaction we were able to note that the people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, were incited to revolutionary enthusiasm in the past years and have mastered all difficulties and impairments and reliably protected their home country. They have firmly advanced on the path of building developed socialism, have improved the material and cultural living standard, and have thus proved the superiority of the socialist social order. In building and defending their socialist homeland, the GDR people have constantly proved their spirit of proletarian internationalism by granting their active support and energetic help to the revolutionary forces and to all those struggling for peace, progress, and democracy.

The successes achieved by the GDR people represent an important contribution to strengthening the socialist community rallied around the Soviet Union. They are a great stimulus and example for all peoples struggling for peace, national independence,

democracy and social progress. These achievements demonstrate the creative application and the vital strength of Marxism-Leninism in the home country of the great Karl Marx. The Lao people are filled with enthusiasm for and pride in the successes of the fraternal people of the GDR, and regard them as their own.

For a long time there have been relations of friendship, solidarity and affinity between the Lao people and the people of the GDR. As was the case only recently in the struggle against imperialism, and also now in securing the national defense and setting up socialism, the Lao people have always received the active support and the help of the party, government, and people of the GDR. Allow me to express from this festive rostrum our deep and sincere gratitude to the party, the Government, and the fraternal people of the GDR, and in particular to Comrade Erich Honecker. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, in the past 10 years since the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan at the head, have waged a resolute and successful struggle against the intrigues and provocations of imperialism and international reaction. These were aimed at overthrowing our new social order and attacking our country. At the same time, the Lao people have directed all their strength toward the socialist construction work of the country, and have thus achieved significant successes in many fields.

The victories of the Lao people are closely linked with the solidarity, special relations, and universal cooperation with the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia. They are inseparably linked with the support, aid, and manifold cooperation granted by the USSR, the GDR, and the other fraternal socialist countries.

We have succeeded in implementing the first 5-year plan, and thus in creating a fundamental precondition for fulfilling our second plan for economic and social development in the 1986-1990 period. By more intensively utilizing the possibilities of our country, by strengthening the awareness that it is necessary to develop our own forces in the best possible way, but also by trying to win international aid, we are doing everything to advance our country constantly along the path of building socialism. (strong applause)

Dear comrades, due to the aggressive imperialist policy of the arms race on earth and in space -- in particular due to its string-puller, American imperialism -- that brings mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe, the present international situation is extremely tense. We fully support the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, in particular the comprehensive program for the complete elimination of nuclear arms up to the year 2000 that was submitted on 15 January by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

We support the policy of peace and humanism announced by the 27th CPSU Congress and the recent declaration of Comrade Gorbachev in which he calls upon President Reagan to underpin the policy of peace and cooperation by deeds, just like the Soviet Union. (strong applause) We reaffirm our support for the correct attitude of the USSR that was marked by high responsibility for the fate of mankind at the Geneva summit meeting with the United States, and request that the United States concretely implement the promises made during the meeting. (applause)

We fully support the constructive proposals of the GDR and the CSSR to transform central Europe into a chemical weapons-free zone.

We resolutely oppose American imperialism's policy of threat and interference with regard to Libya and other states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. (applause)

Dear comrades, strengthened by our joint revolutionary ideology, our two peoples have stood all tests in the hard and determined struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism. Today we are struggling jointly to preserve the revolutionary achievements and, above all, to defend the outposts of socialism in Southeast Asia and Europe, for world peace, and for the friendship between peoples. (strong applause)

We want to take this fortunate opportunity to wish the 11th SED Congress every success. (applause)

We wish all delegates the best of health and great successes in implementing their honorable task. (applause)

Long live the SED!
Long live glorious Marxism-Leninism!
Long live the friendship between Laos and the GDR!
Long live world peace! (prolonged, strong applause)

Cambodia's Men Sam-an

AU050640 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 86 p 12

["Speech by Men Sam-an, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Central Committee Organization Commission" at the 11th SED Congress in East Berlin on 19 April]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, dear comrades and friends: We are full of joy and pride to be able to participate in the 11th SED Congress. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, all communists, and the Cambodian people we permit ourselves to convey to you, the delegates, the workers class, and the people of the GDR our most cordial, fraternal, and revolutionary greetings. (strong applause)

In the past the German workers class waged a courageous struggle against all reactionary forces of imperialism, against the Hitler fascists, and against capital oppression. Guided by the clear political line of the SED and encouraged by the close cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, the people of the GDR were able to develop their creative abilities and achieve great results in building developed socialism on their territory.

The GDR has a solid socialist economic basis and is one of the most developed industrial countries. As a result of the fast development and modernization of the technical sciences, the GDR people have achieved a high standard of living. The GDR has a developed agriculture and a modern socialist system of education. This system does not only correspond to the needs of its own people, but also grants aid and support to the peoples of other countries. This stable and accelerated development of science and culture equally serves the welfare of mankind. The GDR is continuously strengthening its international position and actively contributes to the struggle for peace and justice in the world.

Dear comrades and friends, the 11th SED Congress is taking place in a year which the United Nations has proclaimed the International Year of Peace. We highly esteem the attitude of the communists and the entire people of the GDR, which serves peace and justice, and particularly the statement by the general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, that the GDR people wish peace on earth and in space. (prolonged, strong applause)

The people of the GDR, themselves victims of two world wars, are trying to prevent a war by all means. We highly respect the SED because of its correct political line, its loyalty to proletarian internationalism, its determination to struggle against imperialism and the arms race, and for peace, because of its active support for the national liberation movements. The reputation of the GDR is therefore growing more and more.

The GDR has become a firm bastion of the socialist community in Europe, a strong force actively opposing all attempts to provoke a war and all aggressive actions of Western circles. We are firmly convinced that your 11th party congress will adopt a decision whose implementation will bring the GDR great new successes in construction and will pave the way toward communism. (prolonged strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends, over the past 7 years the Cambodian revolution has continuously achieved new successes in reestablishing and normalizing the people's economic life and has overcome manifold difficulties. The basis of the national economy is right in the process of being reestablished. Culture and the education and health sectors are developing favorably. The material and cultural life of the people is becoming more and more stabilized and is experiencing step-by-step improvement. The defense of the country and security are being consolidated day by day. By and by we have thwarted the manifold goals of our enemies and have seriously defeated in particularly the three reactionary Khmer groups, Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann, along the Cambodian-Thai border during the 1984-85 dry season.

This victory marks a new step in the direction toward fulfilling the strategic goals and tasks, which were set by our fifth party congress for the next 5 years. (strong applause) In our first 5-year plan the party congress paid particular attention to reestablishing and developing the economy -- of which agriculture is the main part -- which guarantees our development. The Cambodian people are determined to master all difficulties that have appeared in agriculture and in other fields as a result of the rule of the Pol Pot clique, and to successfully implement the decisions of the Fifth Party Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. (strong applause)

The successes which the Cambodian revolution achieved in all fields are inseparably linked with the special alliance between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and with the help and support of the Soviet Union, of the fraternal countries of the socialist community, and the friends all over the world.

We are pleased that the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties and between the peoples of our two countries are steadily consolidating and developing. We would like to take this opportunity to express our deep-felt thanks to the party, the Government, and the people of the GDR for the aid and support granted daily to the People's Republic of Kamuchea in the international arena, in the political and economic field, in defense, and in the construction of our fatherland, Cambodia. (strong applause)

Dear comrades and friends, the present international situation is very tense. The reactionary forces, above all U.S. imperialism, constitute a serious threat to the peace and security of the nations and are driving mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe.

Therefore all peoples of the world are called upon to intensify their efforts now more than ever before in order to struggle against the reactionary forces, against

imperialism, and to preserve world peace, security, and the basic rights of the nations. We unreservedly support the significant statements of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of 15 January 1986 and 29 March 1986, in which the program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons all over the world by the year 2000 is outlined. (prolonged strong applause)

Side by side with the Vietnamese and the Lao people the Cambodian people are struggling with determination for a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. The proposals of good will, which the three countries presented at the conferences of the foreign ministers of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, deserve a constructive response from the interested sides.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea actively supports the struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America for independence, sovereignty and a new international economic order. We fully support the just struggle of the Libyan people against the aggressive U.S. imperialism and for the defense of their national independence.

Dear comrades and friends, the 11th SED Congress, which is impressively celebrated, is of basic significance. We are firmly convinced that the heroic people of the GDR, under the leadership of the SED, will achieve outstanding successes in implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th party congress. (strong applause)

We convey fraternal and most cordial congratulations to the SED Central Committee, the communists and the people of the GDR on the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the founding of the SED on 21 April. We wish you new successes in the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism. (prolonged strong applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism!
Long live peace and socialism! (long-lasting strong applause. The delegates and guests stand up)

FISCHER MEETS TANZANIN FOREIGN MINISTRY AIDE

LD151625 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1228 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- Talks held today between GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Paul Rupia, secretary of state in the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry focused on questions concerning the international situation and the struggle to maintain and safeguard peace. The two men agreed that for the prevention of a nuclear war effective measures are urgently needed in order to reduce nuclear weapons arsenals and prevent an arms race in space. These are key issues for the destiny of all peoples. Oskar Fischer and Paul Rupia praised the disarmament initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union. They strongly welcomed the extension -- announced by Mikhail Gorbachev in his latest television address -- of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and the proposals for expanding international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The two sides regard activities by the six signatories of the Delhi declaration, which includes Tanzania, as timely and effective contributions to the preservation of peace.

The two men condemned the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism in Africa. They spoke out in favor of close cooperation among all forces committed to national independence, peace and social progress in rebuffing this policy. They strongly support the united action by the Frontline States and national liberation movements in the struggle for the independence of Namibia and the complete eradication of racism in South Africa. The two sides commented with satisfaction on the level of cooperation between the GDR and Tanzania. They discussed possibilities of its expansion. Paul Rupia is to hold political consultations with Deputy GDR foreign minister Gerd Koenig.

FELFE VISITS SWEDISH SEED, AGRICULTURE ENTERPRISES

LD132045 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1430 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited a Swedish seed company near Landskrona today. He then travelled to Lidkoping to view modern agricultural enterprises. Werner Felfe is accompanied by a group of GDR experts in agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs.

The GDR politician arrived in Sweden yesterday on a 3-day visit at the invitation of Agriculture Minister Svante Lundkvist.

Meets with Agricultural Official

LD142222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Stockholm, 14 May (ADN) -- Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committe, in Stockholm on Wednesday [14 May] -- met Swedish Minister of Agriculture Svante Lundkvist for a final talk. With reference to the forthcoming visit to Sweden of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, both sides said that it would serve the deepening of bilateral relations and the peaceful development of Europe. Werner Felfe praised the developing bilateral relations, which are beneficial for both countries including those in the field of agriculture. Both men spoke in favor of intensifying cooperation in agriculture, particularly in the field of agrarian science.

After the talk, Rudolf Ruethnick, GDR deputy minister of agriculture, and Karl Olov Oester, under secretary of state in the Swedish Ministry of Agriculture, signed a government agreement to protect new varieties of cultivated plants.

In the evening Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Sweden, gave a reception for the GDR delegation which comprises a group of experts.

During his visit to Sweden, Werner Felfe had friendly meetings with Bertil Maabrink, the deputy chairman of the Communist Left Party and Rolf Hagel, the chairman of the Communist Workers Party.

SWEDISH MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD131543 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1340 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 13 May (ADN) -- A military delegation from the Kingdom of Sweden, led by General Lennart Ljung, commander in chief of the Swedish Armed Forces, was warmly welcomed on a several-day visit to the GDR on Tuesday by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army. Both sides expressed the conviction that fruitful impulses for the development of relations between the Armed Forces of the GDR and Sweden will emanate from the forthcoming talks and the visits to units and training institutions of the National People's Army.

On the same day the guests visited a training center together with Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of defense and chief of the Ground Forces Command, and were briefed on the training resources and technical equipment of the members of the branches of the service, the special troops and the services of this part of the Armed Forces.

KRENZ CHAIRS ELECTION COMMISSION 12 MAY 86

LD121706 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1437 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 12 May (ADN) -- The republic's election commission met in Berlin on Monday for its second session. Following detailed examination it confirmed the joint election proposal of the GDR National Front for the People's Chamber election on 8 June 1986. It had been presented by Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front. The candidacy and sequence on the election proposal were discussed and after unanimous assent passed at public bezirk committee meetings of the National Front in the various electoral districts.

Egon Krenz, the chairman of the election commission, assessed the comprehensive examination of the candidates for the People's Chamber, the Berlin City Assembly, and the bezirk assemblies as a democratic procedure that is possible only under the conditions of the workers' and peasants power. In the free and open discussion over the past weeks, 703 People's Chamber and 4,302 bezirk assembly candidates have given an account of themselves. Seventeen of the citizens nominated as bezirk assembly candidates were not endorsed by their colleagues and were thus not included in the joint election proposals.

Egon Krenz emphasized that the responsible examination of the candidates affirmed again the observation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the 11th SED Congress that the steadily greater involvement of all citizens in public affairs belonged to the most important democratic traditions of our state.

The chairman of the election commission pointed out that the new stage of the election movement will be determined by the many meetings between candidates and the electors in their electoral districts. The focus in this was on the informed political talk with all citizens about the joint record in the most successful election period and about the solution of the tasks posed by the 11th SED Congress. With their achievements in the socialist competition movement, the workers in town and village underline the slogan of the election proclamation: "What has been adopted by the 11th SED Congress is all our concern; it is our election program."

In the discussion, members of the election commission emphasized that the election preparation is being supported everywhere by a high degree of social activity and is determined by the will of the workers to go to the ballot with fulfilled plans. It was noted that the preparation of the election is taking its course precisely in accordance with the electoral legislation. The election commission accepted reports on this by Erhard Mueller, chief mayor of Cottbus, and Hans-Joachim Semler, secretary of the Republic's election commission, which they confirmed. They discussed and adopted a directive for the preparation and execution of the election results of the 8 June 1986 election.

DOHLUS HOLDS TALKS WITH PCE'S CASTANO

LD092259 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1115 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Berlin 9 May (ADN) -- In view of the exacerbation of the international situation as a result of influential U.S. and NATO circles, the struggle for peace is the paramount task. Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE] reached agreement on this point today.

Together with all forces of reason and realism it is necessary to stop the arms race and introduce a change to disarment and detente.

Horst Dholus told Juan Ignacio Castano and the study delegation he is leading about the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. In accord with the party's program, the course for the benefit of the people, to strengthen socialism, and to secure peace is being consistently continuted. The stable development of the first German workers' and peasants' state showed clearly what socialism is capable of when the party acts in a unified and cohesive way and when socialism is supported by the creativity of the people.

HAGER ATTENDS COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD141830 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 14 May (ADN) -- A festive event on Wednesday in Berlin at the "Karl Marx" Party College in the SED Central Committee celebrated the 40th anniversary of the founding of this highest educational establishment of the party. Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, praised the college's achievements in training cadres, in social science research, and in propaganda work.

The decision to found the educational establishment 40 years ago carried on the traditions of revolutionary educational and political instructions policy established by Marx and Engels, said Kurt Hager. These traditions include the work in the spirit of the revolutionary left by Rosa Luxemburg, Franz Mehring, and Hermann Duncker at the college of the SED which opened in 1906. It includes above all the Rosa Luxemburg College of the KPD, set up on the initiative of Ernst Thaelmann, a tradition carried on in the work of the "Karl Marx" Party College.

The speaker dealt at length with the demands resulting from the decisions of the 11th SED Congress for the steady implementation of the SED program in the qualitatively new stage of further shaping the developed socialist society. The main field of action is the unity of economic and social policy, he said. People are and will remain, even in view of the scientific-technical revolution, the chief productive force of society and will become so to an even much greater degree. They are the creators of the modern technologies and determine the aim and purpose of their application.

Kurt Hager stressed that above all, the effectiveness and creativity of living labor is increasing with the arrival of the key technologies. It is not only the efficiency of people in the production process that is being considerably increased, however. Under socialist conditions, scientific-technological progress also directly serves social progress, especially through the further shaping of the socialist character of work.

Socialism possesses a whole range of superior advantages and driving forces for mastering the scientific-technological revolution. In this connection, Hager pointed to the planned nature of cooperation and to the solidarity of the producers in the social reproduction process, to socialist competition, to socialist ideology and the sense of awareness of one's actions, to social security, and to the concurrence of the fundamental interests of all classes and strata, as well as of the concurence of social, collective, and individual interests, and to the realization of humanistic goals. Among the most important results achieved so far is the high level of qualifications of the GDR working people.

Kurt Hager said that the use of the key technologies requires corresponding and planned further development of socialist production relations. This is a dynamic process that will become still further marked with the scientific-technological revolution. The perfection of socialist production relations, which is necessary for firmly linking science with production, is evident in the development of the combines.

TISCH ADDRESSES TEXTILES GROUP ON SOCIALIST ROLES

LD132044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch attached a high status in the national economy to the presponse to the economic and social policy laid down by the 11th SED Congress in Berlin today. He stressed to the Central Executive Council of the Textiles, Clothing and Leather Industrial Trade Union that the new competition commitments in light industry to produce an extra 600 million marks of consumer goods this year also bears witness to the willingness to perform well.

The attractiveness of real socialism is influenced to a considerable degree by what the citizens can find available in the way of products which are in demand. Harry Tisch described trade unions' concern is always to combine modern technology with improved conditions for well-being and joy on the job. This was demonstrated especially in light industry, with its high proportion of women and mothers as employees working on a multi-shift system.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS FOR JAN-APR

LD072207 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1422 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The high dynamism and efficiency of the GDR economy continued in April, the month of the 11th SED Congress, as a result of the performance of the working people. According to provisional statistical results, the produced national income rose by 4.1 percent in the first 4 months of this year compared with the same period last year, despite continuing severe weather conditions.

In the sphere of the industrial ministries, net production rose by 8.6 percent. The plan lead increased to m1.165 billion. Labor productivity increased 8.6 percent. Costs were reduced by 2.2 percent. The plan for industrial commodity production was exceeded by m2.1 billion. The increase amounts to 4.3 percent.

The production of key technological goods continues to be determined by a high rate of growth. The production of office and personal computers increased by 97.9 percenet until the end of April, compared with the same period last year. The production of semiconductor components and electronic modules increased by 145.9 percent, including logic chips by 28.3 percent and optoelectronic semiconductor components by 29.4 percent.

The manufacture of industrial robots amounted to 4,457 units up to the end of April and increased by 39.7 percent compared to the previous year.

The over fulfillment of the plan for producing consumer goods was increased to M936 million up to 30 April 1986. Retail trade turnover increased 4 percent compared with last year.

Between January and April, 68,290 homes were built or modernized. This is 4,770 homes in excess of the plan. Living conditions for a further 205,000 citizens improved as a result. In the capital, Berlin, 9,712 homes were completed. The construction industry increased net production by 7.0 percent and achieved a plan lead of M 172 million. Labor productivity rose by 7.5 percent. Costs were reduced by 2.2 percent.

In agriculture, the sales to the state of fatstock increased by 3.0 percent and of milk by 6.6 percent compared to last year up to the end of April. The plan was overfulfilled by 41 million units in the case of eggs. The cultivation of spring grain was completed by the end of April. Net production rose by 9.1 percent in the foodstuffs industry and agaricultural technology. The forestry industry made available 166,500 cubic meters of raw timber in excess of the plan.

Net production in the transportation industry increased 5.2 percent compared with the same period last year.

In the individual spheres of industry the following growth in net production and labour productivity for every working day and the following reduction in prime costs per M 100 of goods production was attained:

	Net productivity	Productivity	Reduction in prime costs
	Percent	percent	percent
Coal and energy ore-mining	6.0	5.4	2.9
Metallurgy, and potash	10.1	10.3	2.1
Chemical industry	12.1	12.6	1.3
Electrical enginering and elecronics	14.8	14.5	3.7
Heavy engineering and plant construction	8.6	8.8	2.7
Machine tools and processing machinery' construction	14.7	14.8	3.0
General agricultural engineering and vehicle construction	10.4	10.4	2.5
Light industry	6.8	6.9	1.4
Glass and ceramics industry	6.8	6.9	2.4
Area-controlled industry and food industry	8.7	8.8	1.6
Geology	15.3	12.1	6.0

STOPH ADDRESSES FDJ GATHERING 10 MAY

LD101842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- Three hundred youth brigades and research teams of the FDJ were decorated with the honorary title "Outstanding Youth Team of the GDR" today in berlin for their exemplary performances in the all-round strengthening of the socialist fatherland. The distinction was awarded to them at a gala ceremony organized by the Council of Ministers, the FDJ Central Council, and the FDG National Executive Council as a curtain-raiser to this year's "Week of Youth and Sportspeople," and on the occasion of Youth Brigades' Day. Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Polkitburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, said at the ceremony that one can say with complete justification that the FDJ had made the policy of the party of the working class, which is for the good of the people and for securing peace, its own most personal cause, and at all times showed itself to be a faithful helper and reliable combat reserve of the SED.

Taking part in the function at the official seat of the Council of State are SED Central Committee Politburo members Egon Krenz, secretary of the Central Committee, and Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive Council of the FDGB.

The ten best youth tourism institutions were honored with the title "Most Beautiful Youth Hostel of the GDR." The joint distinction of the FDJ and of the Office for Youth affairs within the GDR Council of Ministers was awarded this year for the first time.

In his speech, Willi Stoph pointed out the multiplicity of Soviet peace initiatives. These repeatedly underlined that the historic initiative for the preservation of life on our planet, of this most urgent problem of humanity, emanates from socialism. From this a great mobilizing effect is growing upon the thinking and behavior of youth.

"The members of the youth association correctly see their most important contribution to strong socialism, and thus a secure peace, as giving their best every day in the socialist competition in order to cooperate in the further intensification of our economy and the increase of labor productivity," Willi Stoph stressed. This is attested by their performances in the economic initiatives, in the "Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow" movement and in the central youth projects of the FDJ. The results of their efforts to master science and technology, to develop and apply key technologies, particularly microelectronics, speaks of this to an equal extent.

HONECKER SPEAKS AT LEIPZIG FAIR USSR STAND

AU261610 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Mar 86 p 6

["Speech by Erich Honecker" on visiting the USSR stand at the Leipzig Spring Fair on 16 March]

[Text] Dear Soviet friends and cormades: as is the tradition, at the 1986 Leipzig SpringFiar, too, we conclude the walkabout of the GDR party and state leadership with the visit to the USSR collective exhibition. I would like to congratulate you warmly, dear Soviet comrades and friends, on behalf of all of us, on this outstanding exhibition of the achievements of Soviet science and technology.

What is shown here confirms the deep impressions which the SED delegation brought back from the 27th CPSU Congress. In its statement our party's Politburo pays tribute to the 27th CPSU Congress as an outstanding event on the battle-rich, glorious path of the

Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people in building a new, truly free, and humane society. As we were able to see, our Soviet friends are firmly determined to implement the course of accelerating their country's socioeconomic development. To this end, tasks that reach far into the future were decided with the political report of the CPSU Central Committee, which was presented by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee, and the other documents.

We are convinced that the USSR will successfully master these enormous projects, this being of decisive importantance for strengthening socialism and safegarding peace. Rest assured that the GDR will always stand at your side as a fraternal fellow-fighter. As you know, at the 27th party congress I expressed our full support for the comprehensive USSR program to free the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, to create a system of international securty. It offers a practically unique, historic chance to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe and to substitute confrontation with cooperation. Peaceful coexistence must become the universal standard of multilateral relations. The GDR, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, is actively working for this.

Dear comrades and friends: Top achievements in science and technology, accomplished through the economic power of socialism, are a weighty argument for overall trade and technical progress, which is the motto of the Leipzig Fair. This morning we were able to note with satisfaction that in this spirit the GDR combines and enterprises are presenting impressive results here in Leipzig. I do not want to go into detail, although the range of top scientific-technological achievements with a high economic benefit is very large indeed.

In short, this visit to the fair clearly showed that the GDR national economy is already now adjusting to new tasks which will decisively characterize the coming stage of its development. Here I particularly think of the key technologies. This increase in speed was reached in the preparation for our 11th party congress. This will even more facilitate continuing the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people during the next 5-year plan, too, and even beyond the year 2000.

As plan fulfillment during the first 2 months of this year shows, even under the conditions of the harsh winter highly dynamic economic development was ensured. It is a characteristic feature that overfulfillment of quantity plan targets is closely linked with solving qualitatively new tasks. This is shown, for instance, by the much-faster-than-average production in microelectronics and equipment with modern computer technology. All this is being done by people, and all for the benefit of the people.

Our national economy is becoming more and more closely linked with modern science. This corresponds to the interests of our country as well as to those of the fraternal socialist countries. We are thus able to increasingly meet our responsibilities as partner of the Soviet national economy and in CEMA. With the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress Up to the Year 2000 the CEMA member countries have set high yardsticks in order to effectively utilize the achievements of the scientific-Technological revolution for strengthening socialism. This requires a further expansion of scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. We fulfill this requirement with the long-term targets up to the year 2000 and also with concrete agreements until 1990.

The dimensions of this cooperation are clearly shown by the enormous scope of mutual goods exchange, reaching 300 million valuta mark. A major part of the joint efforts is aimed at top scientific-technological achievements, which gives this relationship a new quality. After today's walkabout we are convinced that this Leipzig Spring Fair will give a strong impetus to this development.

Dear comrades and friends: In the interest of overall trade we welcome the remarkably high participation of states and enterprises from all over the world in this year's Leipzig Fair. This, too, expresses the positive trend to develop international trade on the basis of equality, independence, and mutual benefit, that is, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We are sure that this trend will gain ground and triumph in international trade relations.

Let us raise our glasses to:

-- the further consolidation of the unshakable fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR, the steady deepening of our friendship;

-- the successful implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress;

-- peace in the world.

BRIEFS

CUBAN ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS -- Havana, 13 May (ADN) -- Cuba will deliver integrated circuits, filters, and other electronic components to the GDR this year for the first time. This was agreed during the bilateral specialists' meeting in Havana. The agreement also foresees an increase in Cuban specialist staff qualifiying in GDR enterprises. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0908 GMT 13 May 86 LD]

INITIAL REACTION TO GORBACHEV CHERNOBYL SPEECH

Moscow Correspondent

LD142126 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 May 86

[Correspondent Mihaly Hardi report from Moscow on 14 May speech by Mikhail Gorbachav -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] You can read the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev in greater detail tomorrow morning in our dailies. Mihaly Hardi saw the whole Soviet television newsreel in the Moscow studio. Here is the Moscow correspondent's first impression of the speech:

[Begin Hardi recording] The first obvious conclusion is that we are over the most difficult, most critical period. This is indicated not only by the speech just delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev, but the Soviet experts' statements in the past days. The essence of these is that there has been success in averting the danger of a more serious catastrophe. It also is apparent that, for various reasons, the events of the past 2 and 1/2 weeks have led to a kind of East-West confidence crisis that has set back the dialogue started in Geneva.

It is too early for an analysis of the new Soviet proposals because the speech by Mikhail Gorbachev was delivered scarcely a few minutes ago here on Soviet television. It is probable that here in Moscow's Studio Nine, where I am now sitting, and at other forums too, the Soviet proposals will still be discussed in detail.

In any case, the Chernobyl nuclear power station accident has made world public opinion and the leaders of the great powers aware that inthe area of nuclear energy use for peaceful purposes, international collaboration is needed, which is qualitatively new. In any case, Mikhail Gorbachev affirmed this time that the Soviet Union remains ready to continue the process which started with the Geneva summit meeting in November last year. [end recording]

MAGYAR HIRLAP Commentary

LD160918 Budapest MTI in English 0735 GMT 16 May 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, May 16 (MTI) -- 'The whipping up of hysteria and the discriminative measures taken against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries after the Chernobyl accident are further links in the chain of hostile acts that followed Geneva and included air raids upon Libya, the expulsion of Soviet UN-diplomats, the infringement of Soviet territorial seas, the renewal by the USA of underground nuclear tests, and the refusal and hushing up of Soviet disarmament proposals,' a commentary in Friday's MAGYAR HIRLAP writes.

'Some Western analysts are of the view that Washington and those who support its policy are mking an attempt to asses the 'tolerance limit' of the new Soviet leadership which is, beyond doubt, a dangerous game. The Soviet reaction including Mikhail Gorbachev's very sincere speech on Wednesday, disclosing the conditions of the Chernobyl accident in detail and making new proposals for international cooperation in nuclear power industry and for a further limitation of nuclear tests, indicates that Moscow has not lost its soberness, and continued its foreign policy outlined in Gorbachev's statement on January 15 and in the congress report.

'Unfortunately, Washington has refused, with the same consistence and almost without any consideration, the initiatives made by Gorbachev on Wednesday, including the proposal for holding a special Gorbachev-Reagan meeting in Hiroshima to discuss a nuclear test ban. The White House did not see any 'new elements in the Soviet initiative' once again.

'It happens rarely, however, that hostile acts make no impact on world policy. Their full 'decomposition' usually takes much longer than that of the radioactive isotopes which escaped during the Chernobyl accident.

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Official Protests EEC Meat Ban

LD101916 Budapest MTI in English 1809 GMT 10 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)- The EEC Commission in Brussels has imposed a ban on the import of fresh meat, slaughter cattle and pig from the socialist countries. Commenting on the decision in the Saturday radio programme "168 Hours", Tibor Antalpeter, head of a department at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, referred to the opinion of the World Health Organization that the embargo on food import from East European states is entirely ungrounded scientifically.

Hungary immediately protested against the measure on the ground that it continuously supplied various European countries with official measurement data which clearly indicated the extent of pollution. The figures did not justify any import restriction. Hungary also offers to stock export consignments with a certificate including measurement data. It is to be hoped that the measure will be cancelled on the basis of the data supplied by the competent Hungarian authorities.

On the separate import restricing measures of the French Government, Tibor Antalpeter said that the decision shows the influence of French agricultural circles that are well known for protectionism.

Radiation Levels 'Normal'

LD151117 Budapest MTI in English 15 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI) -- According to the latest radiation level measurements the radioactive content of the air, the soil and surface waters of Hungary have returned to the normal level, characteristic of the period before the Chernobyl accident.

VARKONYI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GDR

LD142134 Budapest MTI in English 1923 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 14 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, concluding his visit to the German Democratic Republic, returned to Budapest Wednesday.

COMMENTARY ON GORBACHEV 14 MAY CHERNOBYL SPEECH

LD142256 Warsaw PAP in English 2151 GMT 14 May 86

["Atom Era Imperatives" -- by PAP journalist Mariusz Kuklinski]

[Text] Warsaw, May 14 -- Mikhail Gorbachev's speech devoted to effects of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant breakdown was directed both to the Soviet people and nations of the world, and indicated the imperatives of the atom era for internal and international relations alike, as atomic energy has firmly established itself in more and more countries.

The atom era imposes its imperatives not only on individual nations, but also their global community, and "definitely calls for a new approach to international relations and a new political thinking," as the Soviet leader has put it.

His explicitly-worded address touched upon the fundamental dilemma facing states which are active in the international arena and above all those holding nuclear energy in whatever form: Should the Chernobyl disaster be used to strengthen the international system of cooperation or to undermine it, to strengthen peace, or prepare war?

As the USSR has been calling for general strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and enhancement of its competence, chiefly in nuclear power station operation security and international cooperation in case of a breakdown, in recent years the U.S. has led delegations of its allies out of IAEA sessions, for political reasons, and has been "withdrawing" from that major body and blackmailed it just like it did before to UNESCO, and finally ignored appeals from a majority of world community for halting nuclear explosions in Nevada in response to the Soviet testing moratorium.

Chernobyl has caused loss of human lives, but how many lives would, or will be lost, if some terrorist group manages to make away with even a tactical nuclear bomb from U.S. arsenals in, say, the FRG or Belgium?

Hence such profound significance of the offer for both superpower leaders to meet to agree on a nuclear testing ban for instance in Hiroshima whose people had already experienced what is atom used for destruction.

URBAN DISCUSSES CHERNOBYL AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Says Trade Not Affected

LD152042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] At Jerzy Urban's meeting today with Polish journalists, youth issues were among the topics discussed, and questions were asked about the government's stand on the law on youth. But this was not the only subject. Jerzy Urban said that the effects of the accident at the Ukrainian nuclear power station will not affect Poland's economic situation and its trade balance.

Asked whether the safety system at the Polish nuclear power station being built in Zarnowiec is up to the world standard, the press spokesman said:

[Begin recording] The safety system of the Zarnowiec plant will comply with world standards and requirements. The catastrophe at the Chernobyl power station will not cause any changes to the plans that have been adopted because the nuclear power station in Zarnowiec has a different cooling system. In fact, this type of power plant, is used in the CEMA countries and in Finland. While making decisions about the location of the power station and during the design state, so-called nuclear safety analyses were made, that is analyses of possible -- although highly unlikely -- accidents which, hypothetically, can happen and can result in a threat to the plant's personnel or to people around the plant. This analysis, in the form of a so-called safety report, will be made once more before the launching of the plant and will, of course, take into consideration the experiences resulting from the Chernobyl accident. [end recording]

Other questions and subjects at Minister Jerzy Urban's conference today included the cadres policy, economic measures aimed at speeding up the implementation of technological progress, and the influences of the rationing of goods and raw materials on the process of economic reform.

Nuclear Plant Plans Unchanged

LD151422 Warsaw PAP in English 1322 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 15: According to a statement by government press spokesman Jerzy Urban at a conference for Polish journalists, the range of consequences of the Chernobyl breakdown is not such as to influence Poland's economic situation or the whole foreign trade. Such after effects can be estimated only in some fields such as dairy industry and horticulture. I do not believe that the losses in these fields of economy could have a substantial significance although in individual enterprises in these industries they can be quite large, Urban said.

Urban also said that summer camps for children and holidays would be safe for health in all parts of Poland.

Chernobyl breakdown will not entail any changes in the adopted plans. The power plant to be built in Zarnowiec has been based on a different cooling system.

In line with the world principle to guarantee the highest possible level of security, the blueprints provide for the deep protection comprising three successive levels of safety.

FURTHER ON AFTERMATH OF CHERNOBYL ACCIDENT

Extended Milk Rationing

LD141946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces that the rationed sale of full fat powdered milk for children has now been extended to the end of May. It applies to babies. The norm established is 1 kg per child which can be purchased with coupon no seven on the May ration cards for babies. The rationing for infants has been extended because earlier [before the Chernobyl accident] a decision was made about powedered milk supplies for children 1 to 2 years old.

People Not Eating Vegetables

LD140904 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 13 May 86

[Interview with Docent Jerzy Skierniewice, not further identified, by unidentified moderator; from the "Agricultural Gazette" program]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] The accident at the Ukrainian power plant has aroused many understandable fears. These are shown in the fact that in Poland the demand for vegetables on the market has declined. Our studio guest is Docent Jerzy Skierniewice. Docent, you have the latest news on the subject.

[Skiernieiwice] Yes. At the institute [not further identified], we are trying to keep track of the level of contamination. We have a radiometric laboratory which does this very systematically for the Skierniewice Voivodship and occasionally for the whole country. Here I must say that we are somewhat taken aback that the communiques about the state of contamination, the official communiques that are announced to the community, are simply being misconstrued. People have stopped eating vegetables, and in so doing can seriously damage their health. As for the degree of contamination, which we are constantly monitoring, this degree at present is completely within the range of the overall background. Consequently this degree is zero, or, well, somewhere around zero-one or zero-four maximum, in the case of some vegetables. And the background is normally considerably higher during the precontamination period. [sentence as heard]

[Moderator] Let us add that vegetables are grown as a rule in glass or foil tunnels.

[Skierniewice] Indeed, such vegetables can be expected to have a lower degree of contamination than for those grown in the open. Consequently there is no reason why children should not eat these vegetables for they could only be harmful if for example, we were to eat 100 kg of lettuce all a once. Of course, the washing of vegetables is a very important precaution, even during normal times. If one is very careful -- indeed this is essential for hygiene -- then this washing considerably decreases the degree of contamination.

Poznan Directive on Cows Lifted

LD160721 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 15 May 86

[Government communique]

[Text] As of today, the 30 April directive of the voivoda banning the pasturing of cows in the open air and feeding them with green fodder is lifted in the Poznan Voivodship.

1 MAY KRAKOW 'TERRORIST ATTACK' PLANS REVEALED

LD152027 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1807 GMT 15 May 86

[Studio program on 1 May planned terrorist attack in Krakow with remarks by Lt Colonel Janusz Olkiewicz, spokesman for the Ministry of Internal affairs; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Ladies and gentlemen we will now show you a program about an attempted terrorist attack planned for 1 May which has been uncovered. Here is Lieutenant Colonel Janusz Olkiewicz, press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs:

[Olkiewicz] I would like to tell you about the case which the Security Service dealt with a few days before the May Day feast. The public was informed at the time that Radio Free Europe and other Western radio stations were calling for street demonstrations. The so-called political underground, apart from the publication of appeals for demonstrations, with the aid of Munich radio, was also at the same time preparing a different kind of action. A kind of a general rehersal was held in Warsaw.

[Unidentified speaker] The explosion of a device for scattering of leaflets occured approximately here, and caused injuries to a pregnant woman, about 20 years old.

[Announcer] Here are the petards with an aid of which leaflets were scattered, and at the Centrum Store in Warsaw one such petard caused burns to a woman. Another petard, which exploded at the Central Railway Station injured some children.

[Olkiewicz] As I have already said, this was a general rehersal. Krakow was chosen as the location for the actual terrorist attack. A Krakow official from the internal affairs office criminal offenses department will give details:

[Official] For some time reports that an explosion was being planned in the area of the Bienczyce church were being sent to the West. That is why today the sappers from one of the military units began to search the area around the church for explosives. Also the district internal affairs office in Nowa Huta received a written request from the parish of Bienczyce to search the church itself. So far no explosives have been found.

[Announcer] The area was searched for many hours but nothing was found. Who knows, perhaps the reports of the explosives in the locality of the Bienczyce church were meant to distract attention from other places. It transpired that, in fact, the launchers containing explosives were installed on the roof of a townhouse at the main market in Krakow. They were discovered by the sappers just before May Day. The launchers were aimed at the market -- where, on 1 May, a crowd of 100,000 gathered. In accordance with working class tradition, people came with their children, and families. They were to be met by these launchers -- 18 barrels and 14 missiles. Let us imagine that they are being shot into the crowds gathered at the market, which is surrounded by narrow, ancient streets. Imagine what would be happen here if panic broke out. Imagine the panic at the (?Haysel stadium). The launchers were to be fired by remote radio control. A terrorist safely hidden just had to press a button. Ironically, 4 of 18 launchers, were loaded with leaflets.

[Olkiewicz] I have in front of me the leaflets which were in the launchers. Allow me to read excerpts from them: For 5 years now, on this day, the Polish workers have demonstrated their views, risking their health and life.

The content of these leaflets departs totally from what was to happen on 1 May at the Krakow market. The terrorists who identify themselves with the workers are in fact not connected with them at all; on the contrary, they are undertaking actions aimed at the working class. The terrorists demonstrated extreme cunning here by installing the launchers with powerful explosives to be fired by remote control to create panic and injuries. Using remote radio control to fire the launchers guaranteed the terrorists some safety for themselves, while at the same time allowing them to observe everything, if their plan was succesful. The terrorism which we described today, like any other kind of terrorism, was an attempt of banditry aimed against the greatest human treasure -- health and life. All of the 100,000 people gathered in the Krakow market square were in danger. If such an attempt is repeated anywhere at any time, then anyone could be in danger. That is why we must all oppose terrorism. If anyone of you, ladies and gentlemen, could assist us in the matter discussed today, please contact your nearest militia unit. Thank you.

Fitting in this framework are collaboration projects among which the construction in USSR territory of the gas pipe at Yamburg -- western border of the USSR and of the ore enriching combine at Krivoyrog. In view are also further cooperation ventures regarding Romania's participation in the expansion and building of new production unit in the USSR and the specialization of the manufacture of machine tools, farm machinery, electrical engineering and electronic equipment, chemicals, etc. They add to the Romania side's participation in the building of the pulp combine of Ust-Ilimsk, an asbestos dressing combine at Kembay and of the south Ukraine nuclear power plant.

The Romanian-Soviet cooperation in sciences also takes new, ever more complex and mutually advantageous forms. The cooperation programme in the field for the 1986-1990 interval, signed in Bucharest this year, covers more than 130 research themes and cooperation aspects in all the important areas of the two countries' economies.

Cooperation ties develop powerfully in culture, the arts, education, underlain by the agreement on cultural cooperation the signing of which, 30 years ago, has recently been celebrated.

Steadily growing on a bilateral plane the Romanian-Soviet economic cooperation develops multilaterally, within the CMEA the highly topical questions of which is to jointly solve problems like the meeting of the needs for fuel, energy and raw materials, machinery and equipment, modern technologies.

The manysided cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union is completed by their cooperation on an international plane, for the benefit of the cause of peace, disarmament, nuclear in the first place, international collaboration and understanding.

The Romanian people, Socialist Romania hailed the new proposals contained in the programme of disarmament measures of the CC of the CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev assessing this programme as very important as it meets peoples' expectations and is apt to contribute to the general progress of disarmament and peace. That is why it should be supported most firmly and action be taken most resolutely to carrying in into effect.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed at the Thirteenth RCP Congress: I would like to point to the permanent concern of our party and state to steadily develop cooperation with the Soviet Union. We will further do our utmost to expand economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union, to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between our peoples and parties.

RCP'S ION CARCEI MEETS DKP LEADER MIES IN BONN

AU052025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1616 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Bonn AGERPRES 5/5/1986 -- From Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Herbert Mies was conveyed a cordial salute and best wishes of successes in his activity at head of the German Communist Party. Thanking, the chairman of the German Communist Party asked that Nicolae Ceasuescu be conveyed warm greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness and other successes in the future. The exchange of messages took place when Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party received Ion Carcei, member of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party at the eighth congress of the DPK. The relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the DKP were evoked and the joint wish was expressed to further develop them in the interests of the two countries, of the cause of peace and socialism.

HASANI ELECTED PRESIDENT OF PRESIDENCY

LD150932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0829 GMT 15 May 86

["Announcement by the SFRY Presidency" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- At its special session chaired by Radovan Vlajkovic the SFRY Presidency has elected and appointed Sinan Hasani to the post of presideny and Lazar Majsov to the post of vice president of the SFRY. The election and appointment of the president and the vice president were carried out in keeping with the SFRY Constitution and according to the regular succession as established by the rules of procedure for the SFRY Presidency. The 1-year mandate of the new president and vice president comes into effect 16 May.

The formal session and announcement ceremony was attended by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council. Upon the expiration of his 1-year mandate as president, Radovan Valjkovic extended his congratulations to the newly-elected president and vice president and stressed that the Presidency has worked collectively and in a democratic atmosphere, in total unity and with Yugoslavia's interests as its first task.

Having expressed gratitude on behalf of Lazar Mojsov and himself for the election and appointments, Sinan Hasani thanked and paid tribute to Radovan Vlajkovic for his successful work as president of the SFRY Presidency.

"I am convinced," Sinan Hasani said, "that, as before, the SFRY Presidency will continue to perform successfully its constitutional duties at home and to represent Yugoslavia in the world. The difficulties facing our society require even more responsibility and underscore the duties of every individual organ in our political system, and in the SFRY Presidency, in particular. We have voluminous tasks, duties and responsibility ahead of us, particularly as regards the implementations of the long-term economic stabilization program and the further development of the political system of socialist self-management. We have clearly defined guidelines for and program of both the economic and social development of the country. What we need is action -- general and united in all the spheres of life and work. We have to be resolute and consistent in implementing the established policy and programs which we jointly adopted. I stress Yugoslavia's unity as the main prerequisite for emerging from the difficulties and for our society's further program. "The changeover of generations in cadres and this year's congresses will provide new stimuli for the full mobilization of all creative forces in society, for fresh efforts to emerge from the crisis and for development and social progress along Tito's and our path of development on the basis of socialist self-management and Yugoslavia's nonaligned foreign policy," Sinan Hasani said.

POLITIKA Comments on Changes

AU142053 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 86 p 9

[Dragos Ivanovic article: "Changes in the SFRY Presidency"]

[Excerpts] In the middle of May, the usual changes at the head of the SFRY Presidency will take place according to the set sequence. In place of Radovan Vlajkovic (Vojvodina), whose I-year term of office is just expiring, the post of the president of the Presidency will be taken over by Sinan Hasani (Kosovo).

In conformity with this rotational principle and the 1-year term of office, Lazar Mojsov (Macedonia), will assume the position of vice president.

Although these personnel changes are carried out every year without any particular ceremoney, the nevertheless are not a mere routine act. The are always followed with exceptional and understandable attention by the public, for in our system of political power, the SFRY Presidency is the collective head of state possessing large constitutional responsibilities.

There is no doubt that one of the most delicate responsibilities of the SFRY Presidency relates to the realization of the equality of the peoples and nationalities, or rather the harmonization of the common interests of the republics and provinces. This duty is continuously topical, considering the fact that decisions in the federation are taken on the principle of consensus, which of course presupposes inevitable conflict situations, or to put it more precisely, differences in views between the federal units. In such situations, particularly when a temporary measure must be adopted because there is no agreement in the assembly, the Presidency must use all its authority, political skill, and tolerance in order to arrive at a decision acceptable to all the peoples and nationalities.

In the past few years, on several occasions when other organs in the federation were not able to formulate a unified policy and decision, the SFRY Presidency successfully proved itself, contributing to the harmonization of social interests. Percisely because it successfully ensures stability and eliminates the conflicts that arise, the Presidency has been confirmed as an integrating factor in Yugoslavia's political system.

Who Instead of Mikulic

As is known, Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, has been proposed as the person to form the new Federal Executive Council. Since these two offices cannot be joined, the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina will relieve him of his duties as a Presidency member, once he is elected premier. Until the election, or rather the proclamation of a new SFRY Presidency member from Bosnia-Hercegovina, this office will be held by the President of the Presidium of this republic.

NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE TO SFRY ASSEMBLY

LD151757 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 May (TANJUG) -- In Belgrade today new delegates were appointed to the SFRY Assembly for a 4-year mandate. This took place in separate sessions of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, after a report by verification commissions which established that there were no irregularities in the republics and provinces in electing delegates to the SFRY Assembly.

Ivo Vrandecic (Croatia) is the new president and Nedjo Borkovic (Kosovo) is the new vice president of the SFRY Assembly. Milka Takeva- Grigorijevic (Macedonia) is the new president of the Federal Chamber, while Milenko Bojanic (Serbia) is the new president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Vilmos Molnar (Vojvodina) is the vice president of the Federal Chamber, while Nikola Filipovic (Bosnia)Hercegovina) is the vice president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. They have a mandate of 1 year. Elections to the highest assembly positions are in accordance with the established order of representation of the republics and provinces in the country's highest delegate body.

This formal occasion in the SFRY Assembly was attended by Radovan Vlajkovic, Stane Dolanc, Veselin Djuranovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Hamdija Pozderac, Mitja Ribicic, Nikola Stojanovic, Dimce Belovski, Milka Planinc, Aleksandar Grlickov, Lazar Djodjic, Josip Trajkovic, Silvija Zugic-Rijavec and by a delegation of the Council of the Federation. Addressing the delegates newly elected President of the SFRY Assembly Ivo Vrandecic stressed that the further development of the socioeconomic and political system, the realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the tasks which will be set by the 13th LCY Congress, will be the focus of the SFRY Assembly's activity in the next 4 years. The realization of the program of economic stabilization and the development of self-management demand, he said, changes in the ways of thinking, ideological starting points, and the behavior of people, as well as the involvement of all subjective forces, in which the SFRY Assembly plays an important role.

Enumerating objectives which should be realized, Vrandecic in particular stressed the restructuring of the economy, that is, the development of modern production forces, on the basis of a speedier development and applcation of know-how, technological innovation and the operation of economic laws and market criteria, with greater self-managing integration in the unified Yugoslav economic area and a wider participation in the international labor division. It is necessary to eliminate causes of delays in the development of socialist self-management and the control of the working class over the results of their labor and the entire social reproduction, through strengthening individual and joint motivation for work and the development of the cult of work as the basic assumption of development.

It is necessary to strengthen further the unity of the SFRY, on the bases of equality of the nations and nationalities and socialist self-management and on the basis of preserving and consolidating one of the greatest gains of the revolution, brotherhood and unity. Stressing that agreement-seeking, agreement-reaching, and the harmonization of stands were the bases on which relations in the assembly's work should be developed and built, Ivo Vrandecic added that in this it is necessary to have mutual confidence and respect for everybody's opinions, while at the same time considering the interests of the society as a whole.

In the community such as ours, he said, this is the only way to ensure the full equality of all nations and nationalities and the realization of the constitutional role of the republics and provinces. Saying, however, that it matters what sort of solutions are offered when reaching agreements, the new president of the assembly pointed out that all efforts have to be directed towards reaching agreements about those solutions which are the best for the entire Yugoslav community, with the comment that, as a rule, what is best for the whole does not present the sum of what is best for the parts of the whole. Ivo Vrandecic paid tribute to the outgoing SFRY Assembly, assessing that it had, together with the Federal Executive Council and despite extraordinary difficult conditions in which it worked, made a large contribution to efforts for finding a way out of the crisis. In particular he thanked the Federal Executive Council and its President Milka Planinc for great efforts toward solving many very complex questions.

President of the joint working bodies were also elected today. They are as follows: Commission for Constitutional Questions: Ivo Vrandecic; Administrative Commission: Emin Dobardzic (Montenegro); Information Commission: Sandor Dobo (Vojvodina); Establishing Common Texts in the Languages of Yugoslavia Commission: Jusuf Alagic (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Petitions and Complains Commission: Joze Marold (Slovenia); Commission for the Protection and Improvement of the Human Environment: Dr Marjan Rozic (Slovenia); Commission for Science: Dr Slobodan Oligorijevic (Serbia); Commission for Agriculture: Branislava Trivic (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Monitoring the Operating Procedures of the SFRY Assembly Commission: Pavle Tasevski (Macedonia); and Monitoring the Implementation of the Law and Associated Labor Commission: Djemsit Durici (Kosovo).

Ljubomir Bulatovic (Kosovo) was appointed the secretary general of the SFRY Assembly.

At separate sessions of the chambers delegates elected presidents and members of working bodies. The following delegates were elected presidents of the working bodies in the Federal Chamber: Socioeconomic Relations Committee: Radivoj Tepsic (Croatia); Socio-political Relations Committee: Desimir Jovanovic (Kosovo); Internal Policy Committee: Bozo Kovac (Slovenia); Foreign Policy Committee: Mijat Sukovic (Montenegro); National Defense Committee: Bogdan Tankosic (Vojvodina); Federal Budget Committee: Burhan Ademi (Macedonia); Administration of Justice Committee: Borislav Krajina (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Labor, Health and Social Policy Committee: Janez Kern (Slovenia); Veterans and Disabled Veterans Questions Committee: Branko Kostic (Serbia); Mandate and Immunity Commission: Efimija Kojkova (Macedonia); Legislative and Legal Commission: Petar Starcevic (Croatia); and Control of State Security Service Commission: Zivko Vasilevski (Macedonia).

The following delegates were elected presidents of the working bodies in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces: Social Planning and Development Policy: Stojan Andov (Macedonia); Markets and Prices Committee: Krsta Avramovic (Serbia); Finance Committee: Jernej Jan (Slovenia); Credit and Montery System Committee: Djordje Peklic (Bosnia-Hercegovina); Economic Relations with Foreign Countries Committee: Vojo Srzentic (Montenegro); Developing the Economies of Underdeveloped Republics and Autonomous Provinces Questions Committee: Stanko Golik (Croatia); Mandate and Immunity Commission: Djordji Jankovic (Serbia); and Legislative and Legal Commission: Tomislav Knezevic (Montenegro).

The Yugoslav Interparliamentary Union Group and the Club of the Delegates to the SFRY Assembly were also constituted today.

GORBACHEV SPEECH ENDS 'INFORMATION HIATUS'

AU151634 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Branislav Canak commentary]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on television is undoubtedly of extraordinary political (?importance). Until yesterday, the official Soviet reaction to Chernobyl events was fully in the spirit of the traditional Soviet reaction where such and similar events are concerned. A change in this tradition was announced at the 27th CPSU Congress. In the case of Chernobyl, a timely informing of the public in their own country and abroad would have had a particular international significance because of the possible consequences for the health of the people.

The information hiatus after the nuclear power station accident spontaneously led to comparisons with similar hiatuses and even to speculations in the world, as is usual in such circumstances. Let us remember that at the time of the downing of a South Korean airliner over Sakhalin 3 years ago, it was asserted that Andropov allegedly did not know anything about it.

Gorbachev's television speech aimed at (?dismissing all the) suspicions voiced in this specific case, and strove to make the peculiar nature of the Chernobyl catastrophe the only possible (?reason) for the lag in information. From this position, Gorbachev addressed criticism at all those who tried to exploit the catasrophe for political-ideological purposes.

On the other hand, the specific nature of the dire disaster, or rather the nuclear reaction outsideman's control, was used by Gorbachev as a good starting position for a political-ideological reply in the form of an extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests until the anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy. A call to Reagan was also repeated to hold an urgent meeting in a European city or in (?Hiroshima).

It remains to be seen whether the Chernobyl radiation will make Washington accept the Moscow offer on this occasion. Judging by all the signs, it does not seem very likely. Nevertheless, this topic must be discussed. It would be democratic if all who are affected and who will be affected by the registered and unregistered radiation were to participate in it.

ECONOMIC WOES, FRAGMENTATION SAID INCREASING

PM151515 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Alain Jacob report: "Yugoslavia Has Trouble With Its Republics"]

[Text] Belgrade -- Frankly, things are not going very well.... But this is not the great depression, with rationing, shortages, and electricity cuts, which was experienced 3 years ago when Yugoslavia -- without Tito -- was forced to admit that it had lived on credit for too long. Belgrade is now enjoying a late but warm spring, the terrace cafes are overflowing, the stores have stocks of virtually everything, and there is no shortage of gasoline to enable people to drive their Zastavas to their weekend homes in the surrounding districts on Saturdays and Sundays....

Of course, this assumes that they have the money to do so. Although Yugoslavia is coping better with its crisis, it has not eliminated its symptoms or its causes. Inflation is around 100 percent, almost 1 worker in 7 is unemployed, and although the foreign debt has been rescheduled it is still placing a very heavy financial burden on the country.

Of course people manage somehow, and the working hours in the country encourage them to do so, since people have to be at work by 0700 or even earlier and finish around 1500. Look what happens at that time, for example, on the Voivodina road through the fertile plain of Pannonia: You will see more people in the fields than in the morning, some weeding, some plowing, and some cutting grass for their rabbits. However, this smacks strongly of a makeshift approach -- sometimes the "second job" turns into scheming -- and you cannot talk to anybody in Belgrade without being told that the system is not working and that "things must change."

What exactly must change? Self-management and its cumbersome aspects are questioned. In lean times the assemblies, which jealously guard their rights and the delegations at many levels, do not really encourage policies of financial discipline or industrial redeployment. Moreover, they have produced their own bureaucracies and parallel decisionmaking channels, through which power devolves not necessarily on those best qualified but rather on those who have friends "in high places."

LCY Presidium member Nikola Stojanovic refused to talk of a "crisis" in self-management but readily admitted that there is a "loss of control" and "stagnation," each person being more concerned with his most immediate interests than with improving the efficiency of the production apparatus.

In his view respecting "objective economic criteria" is the precondition for a "new development of self-management."

However, that is no longer the essential thing now, and in government and LCY circles and among relatively open dissidents -- the range of dissidents is varied here -- it is primarily on the crisis in the federal institutions that the emphasis is now being placed. In this sphere nobody regards the term "crisis" as too strong, even if the problem is complex and not everybody agrees on how to solve it.

At the risk of oversimplifying, let us try to make things clear. The 1974 Constitution greatly increased the republics' powers at the expense of the federal authorities, giving them not only very broad autonomy but also the right of veto over decisions taken at federation level which they deem contrary to their specific interests. The application of the Constitution over the past 12 years (406 articles!) has contributed to what some people have no hesitation in calling the "fragmentation of power," with local bodies which are not theoretically empowered to do so making increasing use of this right of veto. Two "autonomous provinces" -- Voivodina and Kosovo -- which form part of the Republic of Serbia, are also trying to assert themselves as independent entities making their own decisions. Finally, the gap between the respective levels of development in the different regions of Yugoslavia -- from northern Slovenia, which is virtually part of industrial Europe, to Kosovo which borders on Third World poverty -- have simply accentuated the differences.

Autarkic Trends

The result is that a policy of "every man for himself" has been established throughout the federation, the central government bodies finding it extremely difficult to pass laws and adopt regulations -- in the spheres of planning, investment, incomes policy, and economic and financial relations with foreign countries -- which can be applied throughout the country. Even if laws are passed, how many times do they remain a dead letter because of the resistance produced by a parochial spirit which is particularly strong because its historical roots are deep?

Although Tito was the unifier of a Yugoslav people who fought for their freedom and demonstrated a very strong desire for independence after the war -- particularly in face of the Soviet attempts to interfere in their internal affairs -- old antagonisms are now surfacing to undermine a fragile national unity.

A story which is frequently told in Belgrade says a great deal about this:

"How will we survive if the Soviets attack us?"

"We will fight them with determination!"

"And what if they do not attack us?"

There are some Yugoslavs who find this type of humor rather distasteful. For instance Serbians who, although they belong to the biggest ethnic group in the population (36 percent), still feel unwanted today. They say that there was such a strong desire to counter "greater Serbian hegemonism" -- a vestige of the old Kingdom of Serbia -- that other nationalities in the federation were systematically favored, as if "a strong Yugoslavia required a weak Serbia."

Of course there is the problem of Kosovo, from which the Serbs feel pushed out by Albanian nationalism. But other clashes are surfacing. This is particularly the case with the Croatians who, to put things politely, did not all stand by the Serbian partisans against the German occupier during the last war. This historical scar remains, but a section of the Croatian Catholic clergy have an unfortunate tendency to make things worse by holding memorial services for prominent people -- like Mr Stepinac, late archbishop of Zagreb -- whose collaboration with the Nazis is regarded as an established fact on the Serbian side. This does not encourage fraternal friendship among the peoples, and intercommunal marriages, for instance, are becoming increasingly rare.

It is against this background, in which everybody tries to go his own way, that the federal government is powerless to deal with the egoism of regional interests, and autarkic trends are developing in each republic which usually run counter to the requirements of a rational development of the national economy as a whole but are encouraged by a kind of internal protectionism which allows all kinds of duplication. Do people realize that trade among the different republics of the Yugoslav federation is proportionately smaller than among the EEC member countries?

Nobody regards this situation as satisfactory or even tolerable in the long term. In an opinion poll carried out recently by the weekly NIN, 55 percent of the people questioned thought that "all the institutions together" were responsible for the failure to implement the economic stabilization program (adopted in 1983), and 52 percent think that the government's action was hampered mainly by "the slow pace of dialogue among the republics and the provinces."

The remedies suggested on the basis of this observation are not all the same. Aleksandar Grlickov, a Macedonian, who is chairman of the Socialist Alliance and a professor of political sciences, presented on the most coherent analyses of the state of affairs. We must, he said, "put an end to state trade unionism," the encourage "all initiatives, including those of the private sector," and ensure that the LCY "is not integrated into the state" and that, in keeping with its program, it becomes more democratic, does not have "a monopoly of cadres," and gives more importance "to the criteria of quality and competence" in the choice of personnel.

He admitted that it is impossible to eliminate overnight the right of veto granted to the republics by the 1974 Constitution. Its use could at least by quickly limited to the spheres for which the constitution really makes provision and its exercise reserved for those authorities which are theoretically privileged to use it, in other words the republic assemblies, not their various governments and administrations.

Centralism and Separatism

Dr Grlickov said in substance that centralism and separatism have long been regarded as equally dangerous to the federal system. "But, in politics, you have to choose your priorities and the most obvious extremes are those of the separatist factions." This right of veto laid down in the Constitution is used by the republics in almost "the same way as the powers in the UN Security Council." This is the reason for a "deadlock" in the federal system on which there has so far not been enough thought.

It is probably as much a matter of individuals as institutions. Prof Markovic -- once expelled from the university for "ideological deviationism" but still a member of the Serbian Academy of Sciences -- thinks that there are two conflicting currents within the LCY itself which surface in turn but tend to neutralize each other; one if reformist, the other conservative, and the balance of forces between them remains uncertain and variable.

In addition to this there is an erosion of political officials, accentuated by the rotation system which means, for instance, that the head of state changes every year and the prime minister every 4 years. Very few of these men and women who regularly change places enjoy real national support. This produces a division between the leaders and a population which is both critical and skeptical about their abilities to lift the country out of its rut.

All our interlocutors, from Milovan Djilas [One of Tito's closes aides who become a dissident, was fired in 1953-1954 and was given several prison sentences] to the LCY Presidium and the Socialist Alliance Presidium, and including academics and journalists, suggested in one way or another that solutions could only be found by greater democratization. "A new quality of political life," Aleskandar Grlickov said, "requires public opinion to exert a greater influence." This is a way assumes that the problem has been solved. Moreoever, this public opinion is far from having no voice in a country where, aside from the respect owed to Tito's memory and a few "historical" taboos, anything, or virtually anything, can be written or said. This is true to such an extent that in the trials of some particularly bold intellectuals the government has been forces to back down and reduce sentences.

The Yugoslavs are acutely aware of the freedom they enjoy under their institutions and regime with all their faults and perhaps partly because of these faults. Surely wanting a more "effective" government which is better equipped to overcome the federal system's internal resistances and inconsistencies carries the risk of seeing such a central government become more authoritarian and even more repressive.

Nobody really seems to believe in a real political intervention by the military -- "This is not Poland..." -- and in any case not for its own interests or on a permanent basis. But the "strong man" reputation enjoyed by Branko Mikulic, president of Bosnia-Hercegovina, who is due to become head of government on 15 May, has inspired some thoughts on this subject of authority and on the way in which a strong government could be reconciled with greater democracy. It is a difficult debate which does not seem about to be decided. Although a long historical tradition -- which is lacking here -- may make it possible to balance out various things, you cannot really want two conflicting things in the short term and at the same time.

SREBRIC, ARKHIPOV SIGN COPRODUCTION DOCUMENT

LD152240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG) -- The fall in oil prices will not lead to a reduction of Yugoslav-Soviet trade, the two countries' Inter-governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation announced today. The committee closed a session here today.

Yugoslav purchases in the Soviet Union consist chiefly of oil and gas while the Soviet Union buys from Yugoslavia mostly machinery, ships, raw materials and consumer goods.

The committee agreed on further efforts to reach the targeted seven billion dollars' worth of visible [words indistinct] bilateral trade by the end of the year. The two countries plan to exchange some 36 billion dollars' woth of merchandise and services during the next five year period.

A document on the session, signed today by the committee co-chairmen, Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Borislav Srebric and Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov, stresses the importance of the further expansion of industrial co-production and other more complex forms of bilateral economic cooperation.

This relates in particular to machine-building and mechanical engineering.

PAPANDREOU DENIAL ON MACEDONIAN ISSUE EXAMINED

AU151951 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou for the second time in 2 weeks spoke about (?the relations between) Yugoslavia and Greece and again denied the existence of the Macedonian minority in Greece. Supporting noninterference in internal affairs and good relations between Balkan neighbors, the Greek prime minister this time went a step further and openly advised Belgrade on how to influence Skopje and the behavior of Macedonia in this question. Commentary by [name indistinct]

Papandreou's latest statement occurred only 2 weeks after a discussion in the Greek assembly when the Greek Prime Minister said that for his country the Macedonian question does not exist, and that only Serbs, Croats, and Bulgarians live [words indistinct]. The officially expressed (?suprise) by Yugoslavia at this statement was countered by an explanation from Athens in which it was said among other things that what Papandreou said reflected the well-known position (?of the present) government (?and other governments besides).

The question of Macedonia, of the Macedonian people, and the Macedonian (?minority) in Greece has thus not changed during almost half a century of rule by conservative rightist (?governments) and the period of the extreme conservatism of the military junta, and also not during the last 5 years of socialist government.

However, in these well-known positions of the Greek Government so far, there are nevertheless some elements introduced precisely by the socialist government. Its prime minister (?pleading) for noninterference in internal affairs and the development of good-neighborly relations, openly advises Yugoslavia on how to influence the behavior of the SR of Macedonia, playing on that old card well known in the Balkans: Make them quarrel and...the Greek prime minister decides not only who should live in Yugoslavia but also who should live in the Balkans. This self-same government has adopted a decree which withdrew recognition of the Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, because teaching is conducted there in a language which is not internationally recognized.

These are the new contributions (?the socialist) government to the otherwise well-known positions of Greece and the so-called Macedonian question. Curious, to put it mildly.

Let us now talk about these positions. The nonrecognition of the existence of the Macedonian minority in Greece recalls a well-known technique: The problem is solved (?by saying that) it does not exist. Yugoslavia has never treated this question as affecting overall relations (?with Greece), but has on the contrary striven to develop all other forms of cooperation so as to create the conditions in which the minorities would become a factor of rapprochement. Of course, the solving of this question is a process in which the level of democratic development of society in Greece itself plays an important role.

As for the Macedonian nation, nobody in Yugoslavia requests that Greece or anybody else should specifically recognize its existence. What must be expected of Greece and all others who want to cooperate is an elementary recognition of historical reality, and above all the acceptance of Yugoslavia as it is. In this actual Yugoslavia, (?the republics are not fabrications) but factors which in the Yugoslav constitutional system participate equally in the creation of Yugoslav foreign policy. They are the factors of which this policy in fact consists. Not to comprehend this and not to accept it as a fact would mean to live in delusion. [sentence indistinct].

ECONOMISTS INDIGNANT OVER EEC SANCTIONS

LD131314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1228 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 13 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav economists are surprised and indignant over the European Community decision to ban temporarily imports of food and food products from Yugoslavia because of radioactive fallout from the damaged Soviet nuclear power plant at Chernobyl. Yugoslavia is particularly surprised over the fact that the decision was adopted without preliminary consultations with Belgrade, a procedure envisaged in the event of extraordinary circumstances in the agreement of mutual cooperation between the EC and Yugoslavia, it was stated today at the special session of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber.

The EC decision was assessed as a move calculated not only to restrict Yugoslav exports to the EC market, but to have negative effects on the so far very promising summer holiday season on the Yugoslav Adriatic.

Officials of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber stressed that owing to the EC decision Yugoslavia will most probably have to cut down imports from the EC because of a lower foreign exchange inflow resulting from the ban on Yugoslav food exports.

At the session it was also said that Yugoslav enterprises are frequently confronted by restrictive measures of the EC. Yugoslavia, however, does not impose any restrictions on imports from EC countries. The result is an over one billion dollar deficit in trade at the expense of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav Economic Chamber Presidency hopes, however, that the latest EC measure will soon be lifted because restrictions and bans have never been, nor can ever be means for regulating relations between Yugoslavia and the EC.